The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,021—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and HUBBUCK'S VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	Friday. 4th Aug.
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.	HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	25th ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	1st Sept.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	8th ,,
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
					Saturday.
B.I.	SHANNON	4189	900	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	29th ,,
B.I.	PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
†	SIAM	3050	5 0	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.I.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st ,,
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.I.	HIMALAYA	6898	20.0	J. Orman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The steamer marked B does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo :—

9th Aug. 23rd Aug. 6th Sept. 20th Sept.
4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	600	1st August,
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,830	600	1st Sept,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	9th August,
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th September

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnigg	4,250	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 26, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE,
22nd Aug., 20th September and 18th Oct.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 25th, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF KHIOS"	T. Macpherson	3246	5th Aug.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidship. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
* SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	8th August.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	29th ,,
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,385	16th Sept.
NUBIA	J. Knox	3,551	2nd October.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

The Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers. * Has Electric Light throughout.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, July 31, 1893.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing undertaken. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 2nd August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,460 tons, on the 6th August, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahreen, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, on the 3rd August, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 3rd August, calling at Aden, Lamoo, Mombassa, and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st July, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

BAG TOP CAPS.

BUY THE "LAST SHAPES."

HOMESPUNS. HARRIS. VICUNA. CHEVIOT. } LINED SOFT SILK.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough ; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD.
WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 9th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes : "I should long since have been dead, but for your Lozenges—THEY ARE WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD. I will gladly see and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGH, HOARSENESS and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by All Chemists.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

BURGUNDIES.

THESE Wines are well-known for their recuperating and sustaining qualities, and are, therefore, especially valuable to European Residents in India.

	Cash. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.	Credit. Per dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
Chambertin	Rs. 36 4	19 4	Rs. 40 12	21 8
Pommard	,, 26 4	14 4	,, 29 12	16 0
Macon	,, 26 4	14 4	,, 29 12	16 0
Beaune	,, 22 0	12 0	,, 24 12	13 8
Chablis	,, 22 0	12 0	,, 24 12	13 8

The above are all imported direct from the Producers, and are the best value ever offered to the Indian Public.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PEOPLE'S USEFUL CURES.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE used and recommended by the Medical Faculties. Supersedes all preparations of Codliver Oil.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a known specific in Wasting Diseases arising through whatever cause.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE has been used with great success in cases of defective Assimilation, Cough, and Consumption of the Lungs.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is a charmed food, and is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly in those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other diseases caused through defective nutrition.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is tested, analysed, and well spoken of by Professor Redwood, "The Lancet," "The Chemist and Druggist," and other Medical Faculties.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE increases wonderfully flesh and weight of the body, strengthens the bones, and removes Rickets in Children.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is entirely free from the disgusting smell and taste of Codliver Oil, is miscible in water, milk or coffee.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is sold everywhere at Re. 1-4 per bottle.

WHY SUFFER WITH ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam ; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease, and brings relief for you in five minutes, is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Dr. Bartholow says : "It gives relief in a few minutes, and the relief is permanent." Price 2s. 9d., or Rs. 2 per Bottle.

MUNK'S PULMONICON,
OR CHERRY COUGH ELIXIR.

Have you tried it ? It is by far the best Preparation and absolutely unrivalled for the relief and cure of Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, and other Pulmonary Diseases. As. 12.

COMPOUND GLYCERINE THROAT JUJUBES.

Composed chiefly of Glycerine, Tanin and Cayne ; most effective in Sore Throat, Husky Voice, Hoarseness, Cold, Cough, and other affections of the Throat. As. 12 only.

BALSAMIC COUGH LOZENGES.

For the relief of Cough, Cold, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 10 only.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

23, HUMMUM ST. {MADON, SONS & CO.,} FORT, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S SILVER VEIL TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.

PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All suffering from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

MARCKS & CO.'S—EXAMPLES.

HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM.—PIANOFORTES.

THE following are EXAMPLES of PIANOFORTES on the HIRE-PURCHASE SYSTEM :—

	Cash price. Rs. as.	For 12 months per month. Rs. as.	For 24 months per month. Rs. as.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Standard Indian Square Pianoforte	875 0	79 0	42 0
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Upright	825 0	74 0	39 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand	1,500 0	134 0	71 0
Julius Bluthner's Horizontal Grand, Aliquot System, the finest Piano in India	1,600 0	143 0	75 0
Julius Bluthner's Upright Grand	895 0	80 0	43 0
John Brinsmead and Sons' Concert Grand, with the latest improvements	2,000 0	189 0	100 8
John Brinsmead and Sons' Upright Grand, with new Tuning Apparatus	945 0	86 0	47 0
Marcks and Co.'s Special Indian Upright	500 0	47 0	26 8

If a lump sum be paid down as an advance towards hiring and ultimate purchase-value of Piano, we make due allowance on the purchase-value and reduce the monthly-hire payments proportionately. For Example :—

Cash Price of Piano...Rs. 875
By Cash in advance ... ,, 275
Balance... ,, 600
Add 12 per cent. for hire-purchase..... ,, 72
Total... ,, 672 =12 monthly payments of Rs. 56.

12 Months' purchase-value of Piano .....Rs. 672
or Add 6 per cent. for extension of further 12 months ..... ,, 40
Total... ,, 712=24 monthly payments of Rs. 29-8.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,

HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR

SHOWROOMS

A Large Variety of the Newest Styles

IN DRESS FABRICS,

COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS. | MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS. | WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

CHAMPAGNE.

SAUMUR

M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use. Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS :

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS :

BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4⅓	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts**, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says : "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement from the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says : "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

For Full Price List and Particulars, see new Pamphlet, "GALVANISM : NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF IMPAIRED VITAL ENERGY." Post free from

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
(ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

A Theatrical Performance, with the object of Starting an

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

For Bombay, will take place
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, THE 1ST AUGUST,
AND
THURSDAY, 3RD AUGUST.

THE PIECES TO BE PRODUCED ARE:

The Drama, in Two Acts, by H. T. Craven, entitled

MEG'S DIVERSION;

And the Farce, in One Act, by John Maddison Morton, entitled

BETSY BAKER,
OR
TOO ATTENTIVE BY HALF.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part:—

Miss G. GRIFFITHS. Mr. CROMMELIN.
" LONG. " LOWNDES.
" NICHOLSON. " MACLEOD.
" STEVENS. " NICHOLSON.

COLONEL EMPSON, R. A.

Performance to Commence at 9-30 P.M.

BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE OFFICERS COMMANDING,

The BANDS of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry and Marine Battalion will be in Attendance.

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., and from PAY SERGEANTS of Companies.

	Rs.		Rs.
Orchestra Stalls	4	Pit Stalls.....	2
Dress Circle	3	Back Seats.....	1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform (and their Families, if tickets are taken beforehand) Half-price to Pit Stalls and Back Seats.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR.

THE following STEAMER having ARRIVED from ZANZIBAR WILL SAIL as under:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
SAFARI	Asthauson..	1,432	5th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to Natal.
The Steamer is loading in Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed.
For Freight and Passage apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 1st August, 1893.

CHUBB'S
GENUINE PATENT DETECTOR
L
O
LOCKS
K
S

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S
ARTISTS'
COLOURS AND MATERIALS.

Oil Tubes from As. 4; Water-colour Tubes, Cakes Pans from As. 5. Sables, Mediums at low Prices.
New Revised Price List is in Preparation.

MADON, SONS & Co.,

23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1893, for PAVING FOOTPATHS and LAYING WATER-TABLES, KERB STONES, &c., in Various Parts for the City of Bombay.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1 (one), be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1893.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1893, for the EXTENSION of the ROAD, known as KHANDIA STREET.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. 1 (one), be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty-five) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1893.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed ..£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 .....£742,553
" 1880 .....£933,078
" 1885 .....£966,107
" 1891 .....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 .....£4,673,299 | 1891 .....£7,894,357
1886 .....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,

Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition, Are FOR SALE at

THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.

For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne.....	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonised Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DATE of MRS. BLUNDELL'S DANCE at the Gymkhana Club, Poona, has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, August 24.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be Held at the Club House on FRIDAY, the 25th August, 1893, at 5-30 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that under recent orders from Government the old Rangmahal Buildings at Satara, including the site, and the ruins, basement and Masonry, and all Trees standing thereon, with the reservation only of the spring of water at the back, and of the right of way thereto will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, to be held in the Rangmahal Grounds, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1893, commencing at 12 o'clock noon. The sale will include certain lots of old Timber lying in the building, some of which are ornamental work, also certain stone pedasta's, and all loose stones lying on the site. The final bid will have to be approved by Government before the sale can be considered complete, and the final bidder must deposit 5 per cent. of the purchase money at once, as earnest money to be forfeited if he fails to fulfil the purchase on his bid being approved by Government.

2. The Building and the site may be Inspected at any time by intending purchasers on intimation being given the previous day to the Sub-Divisional Officer, in charge Satara Central Sub-Division, at the Office of the Executive Engineer.

3. For terms and conditions of sale, and any other information that may be desired, apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Satara District, or to the above Sub-Divisional Officer, on any day during the office hours, at the Executive Engineer's Office.

By Order of the Executive Engineer, Satara District,
C. SHRINIVASACHAR,
Assistant Engineer, Satara Central Sub-Division.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have THIS DAY APPOINTED Messrs. BEYNON & Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay, our LOCAL RETAIL AGENTS, and all orders for less than 1 doz. Bottles or 2 doz. Half Bottles of any particular Brand will be executed by Messrs. Beynon & Co., at our advertised quotations, they having been fully Stocked with our well-known Wines, etc.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
Wine Shippers, Bombay.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.
CONTRACT FOR SUPPLY OF STORES OF LOCAL MANUFACTURE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief at Waltair up to Noon of the 15th September, 1893, for the SUPPLY of STORES of LOCAL MANUFACTURE, from 1st October, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

II. The Stores, which consist of Oils, Rope, Tallow, Hardware, Tinware, Cloth of descriptions, Leather Goods, etc., etc., will require to be delivered as required at the Store Godowns, at Vizagapatam or Waltair, and rates tendered should be free of all charges for such delivery.

III. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief will consider only such Tenders as are submitted in the recognised form, printed copies of which are obtainable from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 2, and where further information can be obtained.

IV. Each tender should be accompanied by the amount of earnest money prescribed on the reverse of tender form, without which it will not be considered.

V. The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of a Tender, nor to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. T. GWYTHER,
Chief Storekeeper, East Coast Railway.

Waltair, 17th July, 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

FOR the AITCHISON (Chiefs) COLLEGE, LAHORE, from about the 15th October next, a HEAD MASTER, to work under the Governor and Principal. He must be a gentleman of pure European extraction, well educated, accustomed to School work in all its Branches, and fond of manly games and sports. Salary Rs. 250, rising to Rs. 300, with Free Quarters.

Attested Copies of Testimonials should be sent. Further particulars can be obtained from the Governor.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

FOR SALE.
THE
EDISON PHONOGRAPH

IS now on SALE and can be supplied with a Complete Outfit for Exhibition purposes, including, Bands, Songs, and Speeches made in England and America, together with a Duplicate of the Voices of Eminent persons.

Fourteen people can listen to the Phonograph at once through the Tubes, or thousands by means of the Funnel.

Price of Complete Outfit, packed with Batteries, 100 Guineas.

The EDISON PHONOGRAPH Co.,

69, FORE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£150,000.

Funds in Government Securities.
PREMIUMS MODERATE.
Surrender Value Liberal,
Immediate Settlement of Claim.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

For Rs. 1,000 payable at Death.

Age next Birthday.	With Profits. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums Limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.
20	2 7 1	3 0 9	3 6 4	4 0 4
25	2 9 6	3 2 10	3 8 6	4 2 10
30	2 12 8	3 5 9	3 11 8	4 6 4
35	3 0 1	3 9 6	3 15 9	4 11 0
40	3 5 9	3 13 5	4 3 10	4 15 6
45	3 11 10	4 2 3	4 8 8	5 4 9
50	4 4 10		5 0 1	5 12 7

Intermediate Ages and Larger Amounts at Proportionate Rates.

The old SUN LIFE OFFICE, OF LONDON, guarantees a Bonus of Rs. 2 per cent. or Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum on every participating Policy as described in the Prospectus.

So long as a Surrender Value remains in the Company's hands A POLICY CANNOT LAPSE.

The Medical Fees and Policy Stamps are borne by the Company.

Natives of India are Insured at the same Rates as Europeans.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by GEO. LUCAS KEMP, or ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.

Manager, CALCUTTA. *Chief Agents,* BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL.....	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIA-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the rational HARLEY METHOD by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company.
The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS:

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)
II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)
III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no onger, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month; intermediate ages at proportionate rates:—

Rs. 11 2 0, at age 21 next Birthday
Rs. 13 2 0 " 25 "
Rs. 16 4 0 " 30 "
Rs. 21 1 0 " 35 "
Rs. 29 0 0 " 40 "

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE!

In 1892..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. 10,87,100 in excess of corresponding period last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST PRICE.

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums: only 16·1.

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

NOTICE.
EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and any one using the same, or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq. (Messrs. Andre Mendo & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.,
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.....3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY. BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY AND MANDALAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, K.C.S.I.
LIEUT.-GEN. THOMAS E. GORDON, C.B., C.S.I.
A. P. H. HOTZ, Esq., (Messrs. J. C. P. Hotz & Son.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
BARON GEORGE DE REUTER.
EDWARD SASSOON, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

London Office.....14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at .....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED, SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at.....BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH, AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers .....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Acting Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—4½ % p. a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, May 20, 1893.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!!

The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Ag. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.

Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 16.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Seamen Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m
Novelty Theatre: Amateur Dramatic Performance, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will not play at the Yacht Club to-morrow.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—At about 11 o'clock, on Sunday night, a cocoanut-tree on the Mahim Bazaar Road, was uprooted by the force of the wind.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club, at and after dinner on Monday next, the 7th instant, (weather permitting).

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—Mr. R. M. Sayani has forwarded to the above institution a donation of Rs. 100, entitling him to become a life member of the institution.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-day.

SALE OF THE SHIP VALIANT.—Yesterday afternoon, the ship Valiant was put up for sale by public auction, at the Prince's Dock, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers. There was a keen competition amongst the bidders. The first bid was of Rs. 10,000 and it rose gradually. Ultimately, the ship was knocked down to the highest bidder Mr. Essaji Mahomedalli, for Rs. 20,000.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—A football game will be played to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The following are the sides:—Mr. Reid's side, colors—Messrs. Reid, Cave, Boileau, Capt Ewbank, Vines, John, Clark, Hickman, Carter, Troup Dowley, Hammond, Babington, and Buchanan; *vs.* Mr Waller's side, whites—Messrs F. Waller, J. Waller, Gallagher, T. Reid, Kelly, Lund, Grimston, Gibson, Green, Peile Tulloch, Greaves, Good, Fido, Aldridge, Peters, Blodwell, Owen, Honner, Kirkbridge, Tilsley, and Capper.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—In describing the costumes of some of the Oriental gentlemen who were present in England on the occasion of the Royal Wedding, an English paper thus alludes to Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney:—"A Parsee gentleman was accompanied by his handsome dark-eyed wife, in Oriental costume with a white saree drawn partly over her dusky hair. He substituted an Eastern headgear for his European hat before entering the gardens."

LITTLE BOYS ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Ghajee, a woman, residing at Northbrook Street, reports to the police, that her son, aged five years, while playing near the house, was enticed away and robbed of a pair of ear ornaments. The boy was found at Mandevi, but without the ornaments on his person.—Narayen Babaji, residing at Stone Bunder, reports to the police, that his son, Luximon, aged eight years, was, on Friday morning, playing in front of his house, when he was enticed away by a Hindoo, to Frere Bunder, and there robbed of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 10, from his person.

RELEASE OF HORMARJEE ARDASIR WADIA FROM JAIL.—Mr. Justice Starling, sitting in chambers, on Saturday last, made an order for the release of Hormarjee Ardasir Wadia from jail on the ground mentioned in a certificate given by Dr. Sidney Smith, and countersigned by Dr. Waters, the Surgeon of the jail, to the effect that the state of Hormarjee's health was so weak that further imprisonment would be detrimental to him. Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, who appeared on notice on behalf of the National Bank of India, had nothing to say for or against the order of release; and his Lordship made the order accordingly.

A CARELESS VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe charged Vulli Noora before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing hurt to Bhagee, a woman, when plying his conveyance for hire. On the 8th ult., the accused left his victoria, in Trimbuck Purushram Street, and went to a shop, when the horse took fright, and bolted away. The complainant, who was at the time going along the same road, was knocked down by the horse, and one of the wheels of the carriage passed over her, fracturing one of her ribs. The victoria was immediately stopped by some passers-by, and the complainant was taken to the J.J. Hospital. The accused, having pleaded guilty to the charge, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

DISCHARGE OF A RIFLE.—About 7-30 p.m. on Sunday last, Mr. Monk, of the Government Dockyard, accidently discharged a Martini Henry Rifle from the third floor of a house, at Sea View Terrace, Wodehouse Road, under the following circumstances:—Mr. Monk, who is a member of the Bomby Volunteer Rifle Corps, after having returned from firing at the Colaba Range, went to see a Mr. McCulloch, who occupies a portion of the third floor of the same house, and while conversing with each other, a discussion arose as to the pull of the trigger of the rifle. To decide the question Mr. Monk held the rifle slantingly and pulled the trigger, and as it was loaded, it went off. The bullet passed through the wooden floor of three flats occupied by Mr. Metcalf and family, Mr. Jones and family, and Mr. Sutton and family, and after passing through Mr. Sutton's drawing-room table, lodged in the ground floor. It appeared that Mr. Monk loaded his rifle at the Colaba Range, but was not allowed to fire it as it was not his turn, and he came away forgetting to unload the same. Fortunately no one was injured.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Briscoe placed Gooloo Kerson and three others before Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, and charged No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house, at Grant Road, and the rest, together with the first accused, with gaming therein with cards and money, on Sunday last. On certain information received, Inspector Briscoe, with some police sepoys, went to the house of the first accused, and arrested the whole gang in the act of playing. The accused Nos. 3, 4, and 6 pleaded guilty to the charge, while the first accused denied it. After recording some evidence the Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 15, or in default to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment, and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or suffer eight days' rigorous imprisonment. Three other persons were also arrested by Mr. Briscoe with the above accused persons, but as they did not appear to answer the charge, the Magistrate ordered summonses to be issued against them.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Goolamali Goolam Hoosein and two other Mahomedans appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of cheating brought against them by Memon Maloo Haji Hassan. Mr. Kotwal, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. K. D. Shroff, solicitor, defended the first and second accused. Mr. Sanjana, barrister-in-law, defended the third accused. The first and the second accused are the trustees of a mosque. A house, which is the subject-matter of the charge, was conveyed in trust to them for the benefit of the mosque. They were authorised to sell it if they chose, and use the proceeds for the sole benefit of the mosque. The house was sold by public auction to the third accused for Rs. 1,550. The complainant alleged that the sale was not a *bonafide* one, and that the accused had furnished only false accounts, and misappropriated the proceeds of the sale of the house. The Magistrate held that the sale was *bona fide*, and that the prosecution had failed to prove the case. The Magistrate discharged all the accused in the absence of sufficient evidence.

CURIOUS CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan, charged Damodar Kanji and Ghugoo Callianji, before Mr. Phiroz Hosang Dastoor, with enticing away Harilal Vijbhookhandas, a Hindu lad, about sixteen years of age, for the purpose of extortion. On Friday afternoon the first accused went to the complainant's father and asked him to send his son to his (accused's) house to get one arrears of rent due to the complainant's father. The accused took the boy to a house of ill-fame at Duncan Road, where the second accused and two others were present. They assaulted the complainant, and under threats of taking his life, they compelled him to sign seven blank stamped bonds of Rs. 1,000 each. When the complainant returned home, he informed his father of what had happened. The boy's father reported the matter to Inspector Tighe, who took the boy to Superintendent Grennan, who had his statement reduced to writing. Superintendent Grennan instituted enquiries and arrested the accused. Mr. Grennan recovered five bonds from the first, and two bonds from the second accused. The case stands adjourned.

THE LATE MR. CURSETJI MANECKJI JAMSETJI.—At the third-day's funeral obsequies solemnised at Poona, in connection with the death of Mr. Cursetji Manockji Jamsetji, the sum of Rs. 8,250 was subscribed by the members of the family. Dowager Lady Jamsetji subscribed Rs. 1,000, Sir Jamsetji Rs. 3,000; Lady Jamsetji, Rs. 1,500, Mr. Rustamji N. B. Jejeebhoy, Rs. 600; Mr. Cowasji Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Rs. 500; Mr. Jamsetji Cursetji, Rs. 200; and the rest by other nearest relatives. Sirdar Dastoor Hosung, assisted by Naib Dastoor Kaikobad Adurbad, presided at the ceremonies, after the conclusion of which, the chief priest delivered an oration. The assembly consisted of several hundred Parsees, and in the course of the day numerous visits of condolence were paid to Sir Jamsetji. Among others were Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart., Sirdar Rao Bahadoor Hari Rowji, Khan Bahadoor Rustamji C. Ashburner, his Highness Maley Tojar, Messrs. Byramjee N. Seervai, Sakharam Muncharam, Choonilal Buldev, Shantaram Juganath, D. S. Dallas, S. Kamdin, Furdoonjee S. Moola Feroze, Nowroji Jivaji Wacha, B. P. Nicholson, M. C. Tarachund, J. M. Wacha, K. D. Naigamvala, Bhalchundra L. Kabre, Dr. V. Ghole, Dadabhoy B. Shroff, K. M. Kateli, E. K. Antia, Cowasjee N. F. Messman, P. E. Shroff, Dinshaw C. Arya, B. Patel, R. B. Mistri, Bhow Govind Chapgar, Burjorji Pestonji Pochaji, Hajee Cassum Ludha, Rowjee Sakulchand, Nathoomul Bharmul, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Sivlal Motichund, Jivanjee Mistri, Sorabji Manekji Damaunvala, K. D. Umrigar, Rustomjee Ratanjee Parakh, Bechurdas Mahanchund, &c. A deputation of the Borah merchants from the Camp, Sudder Bazar, and the city headed by their Moola, waited upon Sir Jamsetjee to offer their condolences. Telegrams from Calcutta and other towns inhabited by Parsees, and from most of the civil and military officers of Poona and other places were received by Sir Jamsetjee up to yesterday evening. Those who had proceeded to Poona returned to Bombay yesterday, and others will follow to-day.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

IN THE MATTER OF GERTRUDE ALICE DALE, A MINOR.

THIS was an argument on a rule for a writ of "habeas corpus," requiring Frank Hamilton Dale, an overseer in the G. I. P. Railway Gas Works at Boree Bunder, to show cause why his child, Gertrude Alice Dale, alleged to be illegally and improperly detained by him, should not be delivered over to the petitioner, his wife Charlotte Ellen Dale, and why the court should not make such further order in the matter as may be necessary; and the said Frank Hamilton Dale was ordered to bring up into court to-day the body of Gertrude Alice Dale to be dealt with according to law. Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. T. A. Bland, appeared for the petitioner and moved the rule absolute. The respondent appeared in person, but he shewed no cause against the rule. The petition of Charlotte Ellen Dale, on which the rule was granted, stated that, on the 22nd December 1886, the petitioner, then a spinster, was lawfully married to Frank Hamilton Dale, at Hurdah, in the Central Provinces. Since her marriage, the petitioner had lived with her husband at various places as his wife, and there had been three children of the marrige, of whom two only now survive, a boy named Charles Hamilton Dale, aged four years and eight months, and a girl, Gertrude Alice Dale, aged three years and nine months. The respondent had for some considerable time past treated the petitioner with great harshness and cruelty. He is edicted to to drink, and owing to continual ill-treatment on his part, the petitioner was compelled on the 24th January last to leave his house at Parel with her three children. The youngest child Julian Dale died on the 16th May last. After leaving her husbands house at Parel, the petitioner repeatedly called upon him to provide her with sufficient maintenance for herself and her three children, but he neglected to do so. He has since been ordered by the Chief Presidedcy Magistrate to pay her Rs. 25 per mensem for her own maintenance and Rs. 10 per mensem for the maintenance of each of her children. Petitioner remained for some time in the Female Workshop at Grant Road, and on the 27th February last she placed Gertrude Alice Dale in St. Peters school, Mazagon, and her son Charles Hamilton Dale in the Byculla School. Her husband for some time past has been residing at a boarding-house kept by Mr. Braxtone in Frere Road, where, the petitioner was informed, he had improper relations with a fellow-lodger, Mrs. Brown. On one occasion she met him walking out with Mrs. Brown, and on her accosting him, he assaulted and insulted her by saying that Mrs. Brown would soon be his wife, and that he wanted to have nothing more to do with the petitioner. On the 3rd April last, her husband by false pretences obtained possession of Gertrude Alice Dale from the sisters in charge of St. Peter's School without the knowledge or consent of the petitioner, and had ever since improperly detained her in his own custody, and had refused to return her to the petitioner. The respondent on the 12th ultimo left the boarding-house in Frere Road with the minor, and went to reside at Dadur in company with Mrs. Brown, and he had since that date been living with her, and refused to allow petitioner to have access to her child. Owing to his present immoral conduct, the respondent was not a fit and proper person to have the custody of the child, and if she was allowed to remain longer in his custody her moral welfare would be imperilled. The petitioner as the mother of the minor, was the proper guardian of her person.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, made the rule absolute with costs. The child was delivered by the husband there and then.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ADVANCES MADE ON THE SECURITY OF PIECE-GOODS.

CHIMANRAM HIRJAMULL *vs.* TRIBHOWANDAS JUGJIVANDAS.

THE plaintiff, as receiver appointed in a suit, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 19,068-2-6, with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the 26th May 1892, being the amount due by the defendant to the firm of Kisondas Motiram at foot of an account with the firm. Mr. Scott and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas, Dharamsi, and Cama, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is the receiver appointed in a High Court suit to collect the assets and outstandings of the firm of Kisondas Motiram, in which the partners were the plaintiff and one Kikabhoy Motibhoy. They entered into a partner ship in piece-goods on the 17th October 1889, when Kikabhoy represented to the plaintiff that he had a shop in the Lakhmidas Khimjee Market, and that there was a stock of piece-goods there as well as with European firms, through whom indents had been made, and accordingly an arrangement was made, which was embodied in the partnership agreement, by which the firm of Kissondas Motiram were to advance monies on the goods and sell the same, receiving interest and commission thereon. A few days after the agreement was made the plaintiff discovered that the real owner of the goods was the defendant, and that Kikabhoy Motibhoy was the defendant's agent in entering into the agreement with the plaintiff's firm. Kikabhoy Motibhoy stated that the defendant was the husband of his aunt, and that he (defendant) would enter into a direct arrangement with the firm if the plaintiff wished. The defendant thereupon himself agreed with the firm in respect of the said goods on the same terms and conditions as were contained in the agreement previously mentioned. The defendant also agreed to provide margin money when the sale proceeds were less than the monies advanced. The plaintiffs' firm thereafter advanced monies to the defendant on the security of his piece-goods, and paid money on his account to European firms, and took delivery of goods, indented for by him, and sold the goods from time to time. The plaintiffs' firm after some time required the defendant to provide margin money as he had promised, but he said he was unable to do so. He then said he would, for the satisfaction of the plaintiff, put the arrangement into a writing signed by himself. This was done on the 4th April 1890. The said Kikabhoy Motibhoy was now dead, and his relative, the defendant. The plaintiff had dissolved the partnership, and sued the defendant for the balance of account due by the defendant. On the 26th May 1892, the defendant owed the firm the sum of Rs. 19,038-2-6, for which the plaintiff claimed judgment.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint. He said he was not the real owner of the goods referred to, and that Kikabhoy was in no way his agent to enter into any agreement with the plaintiff. The goods in question really belonged to Kikabhoy, and the defendant only granted the due payment by Kikabhoy Motibhoy of any balance which might be found due by him to the firm in respect of payments made to European firms for goods originally ordered out by the defendant and Kikabhoy after giving credit to the latter for the proceeds of sales of the goods. The plaintiffs, firm never took any goods of the defendant, and advanced no monies to the defendant, but took from European firms the goods which belonged to Kikabhoy Motibhoy, and for which the defendant, together with Kikabhoy, was liable to the European firms through whom the same had been ordered. The defendant denied that the amount claimed was due from him, and he submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

His Lordship, in disposing of the suit, said the plaintiff's evidence was uncorroborated except by the alleged second agreement. On the other side, there was the evidence of the defendant and three witnesses. His lordship believed that releases were executed and that the partnership was dissolved. In his lordship's opinion, it was really a guarantee, as the defendant said it was from the beginning. If Kikabhoy was not a partner with the defendant, he was not his agent, as there was no other evidence of agency. The plaintiff's case failed, and the suit was dismissed with costs.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE question of constructing the Kalka-Simla railway along the present tonga road is likely to receive an impetus from the visit of Mr. Prestage, the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway constructor, to Simla. The choice appears to lie between a railway on the tonga road or no railway at all, as the cost of a railway on the route surveyed by Government naturally deters private enterprise when the smallness of the traffic is considered, and Government would not be justified in spending the money. Private enterprise with Indian capital would, however, construct a railway on the tonga road with a fair prospect of remunerative returns.

THE work of the Cavalry Lines Committee is exceedingly complicated and difficult owing to the extreme variety of opinions and suggestions from commanding officers, scarcely two being alike. The decision, however, is likely to be in favour of some plan for improving the lines. One proposal which wa slikely to have found favour with the Committee, was that the State should become the owner of the lines, renting them to the regiments. This, however, was vetoed because the instructions to the Committee preclude any proposal involving expenditure by the State.

A CURIOUS story is related of Herr Carl Brandt, the editor for many years of the Bellville *Zeitung und Stern*, the leading German paper in Southern Illinois, who recently died. In his will he bequeathed his heart to his wife in Germany, and directed that it be removed and sent to her. Brandt was married in the Fatherland when a young man, but became estranged from his wife and went to America. He often said that, although separated from his wife, his heart was still true to her, and that he would return it to her after death. The deceased had made a deposit with a friend in Cincinnatti to cover the expenses. As soon as notified of his friend's death, the Cincinnatti man telegraphed instructions and money for the removal of his deceased's friend's heart. The heart is now in process of preservation, and will shortly be shipped to the white-haired widow in Germany.

THE trial of the suit, Elahi Bukhsh against the Secretary of State, was continued at Lahore on Thursday before Mr. Field, District Judge. Surgeon-Major Perry's cross-examination was resumed, especially in reference to a certificate, dated 11th June, 1892, given by him to the plaintiff, in which he summed up his opinion thus: "My opinion is that Maulvi Elahi Bukhsh sustained concussion, with probably hæmorrhage into the spinal cord at the lower cervical region, that the effects produced are likely to have material influence in shortening his life, and that they will incapacitate him from further work requiring any great or prolonged mental effort." Dr. Perry admitted that if he had known the certificate was to be used as the basis for legal proceedings he would not have given it in its present form. Dr. Perry also perused the lengthy notes of an examination made in June last by Surgeon-Captain Charles, on behalf of the Railway administration (at which examination Dr. Perry was present), and stated that he disagreed entirely with the opinion of Surgeon-Captain Charles "that from examining Elahi Bukhsh once I must confess that, with the usual dislike to say a patient is a liar, the physical signs observed by me and the information furnished by electric tests, incline me forcibly to doubt his veracity."

ACCORDING to the Tientsin correspondent of a North China paper, nothing more has been heard of the insurrectionary movement near Jehho. No rumour of it appears to have got abroad among the Chinese, which leads to the conclusion that every effort is being made to prevent its being known among the common people. Probably it is only a local quarrel of slight proportions.

THAT the anti-foreign spirit in China is being diligently nursed by Chou Han and his disciples is very evident from the tragic event which occurred at Sungpu, near Hankow, in the beginning of this month, when two Swedish missionaries were brutally murdered by a mob of Chinese. The case presents the usual features of such outrages in China—that is to say, the murder has every appearance of having been the work of a band of hired cut-throats acting in accordance with a prearranged plan, while the apathy with regard to it on the part of the officials is such as to suggest approval of the crime.

IT is said that the arrangements for the establishment of a Chinese Imperial Postal Administration have advanced so far that the Tsungli Yamen has approved the proposed designs for the stamps that are to be used.

THE native officials at Shanghai have received telegraphic despatches from Wuchang to the effect that on the 7th of June last nearly 4,000 *Kolao Huis* raised the standard of revolt at a mountain town belonging to the jurisdiction of Lillinghsien, Hunan, their manifestoes calling upon the society men to revenge the deaths of their chiefs, nearly fifteen of whom have already suffered at the hands of the Governments of Liangkiang and Hukuang alone. Many of their emissaries are also said to have arrived at Ichang, which is a Hupeh centre, having been made so in order to be in touch with the Szechuan *Kolao Huis*. This doubtless explains the uneasiness that has been lately felt at Ichang. The provinces of Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuan form the hot-bed of the *Kolao Huis* who are using such pamphlets as the notorious Chou Han's for their purposes.

THE late Dr. Simon, Roman Catholic Bishop of Mandalay, was only 38 years of age at the time of his death. He was educated at the Seminary of Foreign Missions of Paris and came out to Burma in 1878, serving in various parts of the mission till on the retirement of Monseigneur Bourdon in 1888, he was nominated by the Prapaganda Vicar Apostolic of Northern Burma, and was consecrated at Rangoon by Bishop Bigandet on the 24th June, 1888.

Professional opinions are found to differ on most things. The hurtfulness of opium-smoking is no exception to the rule. In a recent number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* Mr. A. P. Nightingale, M. B., C. M., says that after nearly a year's work among the Chinese in Johore, and the examination of over 100 subjects as they passed through the hospital, he is of opinion that not only is the use of opium not an evil, but that in the majority of cases it is even beneficial in warding off or lessening attacks of fever and in enabling a Chinaman to perform heavy coolie labour with the thermometer at 150 degrees which no other race can do. He says that if a man oversmokes himself he merely goes to sleep, and wakes again quite fresh. According to Dr. Nightingale it never makes him quarrelsome; it enables him to stand a vast amount of pain, and it is one of the very few pleasures of his life. He believes that the more the opium question is inquired into the less harm will be seen to result from the use of this drug. His experience certainly differs from that of men of much larger experience, and Dr. Nightingale must be a bold man to air his notions on so slight a knowledge of the subject.

MR. BARR ROBERTSON has a letter in the *Spectator*, taking exception to the view put forward in that paper, that silver may become much cheaper by the discovery of some new process. He points out that the State of Nevada which had the largest production of silver of any State in America fifteen years ago, now produces so little that it is quite insignificant, that other American States are producing less than formerly, and that Colorado and Montana are certain before long to reach their maximum of production, and to begin to fall off. The important conclusion that he enforces is that the tendency is for the mining of ores to become more expensive as the more available ores are exhausted, and mines have to be worked at greater depth, and the process of extracting the metal from the ore is a comparatively cheap one now, and does not offer much opportunity for effecting economies. Thus he does not think that the facts warrant any expectation of reduction in the cost of producing silver, and in considering this question it must always be borne in mind that silver at least up to a year ago would, according to the authorities, purchase as much of the leading commodities in London or Bombay as it did twenty years ago. So that silver remained comparatively steady in relation to commodities and was not cheaper except in regard to appreciated gold.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER'S DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It cannot be that the general public here and our Government are less interested than the readers of the *British Medical Journal* in what concerns the working of the important department of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay. It is necessary, therefore, to seek the aid of your columns to call public attention here to what has appeared in the *British Medical Journal* about the Chemical Analyser's Department. My letter of explanation of my resignation of the office of Assistant Chemical Analyser to Government, which was published in your columns some time since, had called forth from the *British Medical Journal* some very pointed remarks, which had the effect of drawing out Dr. Barry himself in defence of his department. The *British Medical Journal*, after quoting a portion of my letter, said in its issue of the 1st of April, 1893:—"In the face of such a statement as this, we ask, did the commissioned medical officers, to whom Dr. Deshmukh refers as acting as Chemical Analysts to Government, Professors of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Grant Medical College, appear in the witness-box in cases of poisoning before the High Court of Judicature, and give evidence on the strength of an analysis made by another, without informing the Court that the report of the analysis was only signed by them? This, or something nearly akin to this, is implied by Dr. Deshmukh's grave statement. It is probable—nay, we hope, certain—that ere this a satisfactory answer has been given, particularly by the Surgeon-General referred to by Dr. Deshmukh as having expressed an official opinion approving the appointment of incapable men as Professors of Chemistry, Toxicology, and Chemical Analysts to Government. As this statement is purely *ex parte* it would be highly unjust to comment upon it one way or the other; but, we repeat, it demands an answer." Referring to Dr. Barry's letter of defence, the *British Medical Journal* has in its issue of the 27th of May, 1893, the following:—"The Analytical Department of the Bombay Government.—Under this heading we commented in the *British Medical Journal* of April 1, on a letter addressed by Dr. Deshmukh, late Assistant Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay, to the *Times of India*, stating the circumstances and causes which had led to the resignation of his appointment. The allegation contained in this letter reflected seriously, we considered, on the administration of this most important department and demanded an explanation. Surgeon-Captain Collis Barry, F.R.S.C., F.C.S., F.I.C., Chemical Analyser to the Government, has now forwarded to us a letter which removes some of the unpleasant inferences deducible from Dr. Deshmukh's letter. He declares that evidence in courts of law is given by the officer who has actually made the analysis, and not by a superior who has ex-officio signed his subordinate's report. This is, of course, as it ought to be, and in accordance, we understand, with the practice which obtains in other presidencies. He explains that the officer who acted as his "locum tenens" on the occasion on which Dr. Deshmukh tendered his resignation had acted for him on two previous occasions, and was well-versed in the work of the department. As Dr. Deshmukh had not considered it right to retire on these and other occasions, and as pressure was being put on him to discontinue private practice, which, in the judgment of the Surgeon-General was inconsistent with the proper performance of the duties of his office, he indicates, that this was the real motive of his retirement."

Dr. Barry's perosal reading of the motives of my resignation is a small matter and of no interest or concern to the public, but his statement as regards the work of his department involves issues in which the public here are equally if not more interested and concerned than the readers of the *British Medical Journal*. How far Dr. Barry's statements represent the actual working of the department will be clear to your readers on a perusal of my letter addressed to the *British Medical Journal*, a copy of which is enclosed for publication in your columns.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 30th July. M. G. DESHMUKH.

TO THE EDITOR "BRITISH MEDICAL OURNAL."

SIR,—It is somewhat strange that no attempt was made here to controvert the serious statements contained in my letter to the *Times of India* of the 30th January last, both as regard the peculiar working of the department of the Chemical Analyser to the Government of Bombay and the no less peculiar views of the responsible adviser of Government as regards the qualifications necessary for the post of the Chemical Analyser. Only recently Government informed the public, apparently on the assurance of their adviser that all went well with the Chemical Analyser's department. It becomes, therefore, more than ever necessary to discuss and ascertain how far the faith that is in Government is well-founded and whether or not this much lauded department does stand in any need of reform. It augurs well for the coming in of the necessary reform and awakening of the official conscience that your pointed remarks on and the inferences deducible from my letter have drawn out Dr. Barry not in a apologetic strain but in one of assertion on behalf of his department, and I venture to hope that your independent comments and the exposure of the real state of facts will rouse the powers that be to a sense of their duty and responsibility.

It may be necessary to remind your readers that the gravamen of my charge against the department was that the head of the department during the time of Dr. Barry's absence on leave confined himself merely to signing the reports of analyses and examinations conducted by me, his then assistant, and did not do any analytical work himself as he was required and supposed to do and that much the same state of affairs was noticeable during the time that Barry was qualifying himself for the permanent appointment. The reasons that led to my resigning my post were matters of comparatively small importance, and Dr. Barry may, if so minded, indulge in a little thought-reading, which appears to be one of his varied accomplishments, on the subject of my resignation, after he has satisfied the public that the department over which he presides works as it ought to and is supposed to work.

It is to be regretted that while Dr. Barry was at it, he merely confined himself in answering my letter to giving a certificate to one "locum tenens" and to stating in general terms that evidence in criminal cases is given by the officer who has done the analysis—a statement perfectly accurate as far as it goes, but which, as I shall presently show, is incomplete and misleading instead of giving a categorical denial or specific answers to the main points raised by me. But the statement, such as it is, gives rise to certain important questions which I note below, and which I hope, Dr. Barry, for the sake of the good name of the department, will take the trouble to answer categorically and explicitly. But before proposing the questions it may be necessary to state with reference to Dr. Barry's statement of the evidence in criminal cases for the information of those unacquainted with the procedure of our law courts, that under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code a document purporting to be a report signed by the Chemical Analyser may be used in the courts outside the Presidency town, is as an almost invariable rule accepted as evidence, the personal appearance of the Analyser to give evidence on oath being dispensed with, but the law assumes and very properly so, that the reports so accepted should be signed by the officer who detected the poison and who from personal knowledge could certify to the result therein embodied. In accordance with the provision the reports are accepted as evidence in the courts in the districts, and it is only in the Presidency courts that the officer is required to give evidence in person. Now it so happens that as shown from the annual official reports of the department the total number of cases in which the Chemical Analyser had thus to give evidence during the years 1890-91-92 was only 5, 6, 7, respectively, while the total number of the medico-legal cases examined during those years was 353, 341 and 320 respectively. In view of these facts I would leave it to the profession and the public to judge whether Dr. Barry's guarded and incomplete statement is an ingenuous answer to my assertion, or whether it looks like an attempt at prevarication. But however that may be, it is more important to have definite answers to the following queries:—

1. Is it not a fact that evidence in medico-legal cases is given in person only in the Presidency courts and that in the District courts documents purporting to be signed by the Chemical Analyser are usually accepted as evidence?

2. Is it not a fact that during the last three years there were only eighteen cases in which the Chemical Analyser had to give evidence in person, against which very nearly a thousand medico-legal cases were examined and reported on and reports admitted as evidence?

3. Is Dr. Barry prepared to assure the public that every one of these eighteen examinations was conducted to his satisfying the result of the examination as required by law?

4. Is it not the fact that the one case in which Dr. Barry's "locum tenens" gave evidence in person was one requiring no chemical analysis but mere microscopic examination?

5. Do not the office books and files show that the whole work of the department during Dr. Barry's absence was done by me, and that as regards the reports embodying evidence for the non-responsible for all but the signature, with the affixing of which alone the acting Chemical Analyser concerned himself?

6. Is it not the fact that exactly the same thing used to happen when Dr. Barry was supposed to be qualifying himself for the permanent appointment of Chemical Analyser to Government during the absence of Dr. Lyon?

7. Is there not a large quantity of miscellaneous analytical work including water analysis and examinations of various articles of food, quantitative analysis of metallic alloys, limestones and limes, etc., required to be done by the Chemical Analyser for the sanitary, commissariat, military and public works departments, and is it not the fact that of these not a single examination requiring knowledge and experience of practical details of complicated chemical analysis was undertaken by Dr. Barry personally during the three years previous to my resignation—the period during which Dr. Barry was first acting and then permanent Chemical Analyser to Government.

8. Is it not a usual or at least a frequent practice during the hot months of the year to send up to the chief who may be enjoying himself on the nearest hill sanitarium, copies of report of analysis done in the Laboratory on the plains for his signature?

9. Is it in accordance with the actual facts for the head of the department to certify "I did so and so and I found so and so" when his only part or share in the analysis he has supposed and is said to have conducted personally consists in merely signing the document embodying the result of the examination made by somebody else.

10. On what facts or circumstances does Dr. Barry base his testimonial of efficiency to his "locum tenens?"

11. Was it thus that in the time of his predecessor, Dr. Lyon, the work of the department was performed and the chief's duty discharged?

It is a pity the whole of Dr. Barry's letter is not before the public, but I assume that the summary is a complete and accurate representation of Dr. Barry's communications. If a thorough and independent inquiry is made, I feel sure it will show beyond any reasonable doubt that the department requires to be thoroughly overhauled and that there is no foundation for the confident assertion made to the public that everything is best in the best of all departments, namely, that of Chemical Analyser in Bombay.—Yours truly,

M. G. DESHMUKH.

Bombay, 31st July, 1893.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from Minutes of Trustees Meeting of 25th instant. Submitted memo, by the Secretary, showing that the cost of printing the proceedings of the Trustees' meetings from January to 30th June 1893, including the copies of the proceedings required for publication in the newspapers and of copies of resolutions required for transmission to the heads of departments, amounts to Rs. 450-4-0 for six months or Rs. 900-8-0 a year; but, as the proceedings are generally longer and the number of resolutions to be sent out is greater in the second half-year, proposing that an allotment of Rs. 950 be granted for this work.

Resolution sanctioned as an additional allotment under Item 9, Section I, of the Budget.

Read letter to the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2344, dated 7th July 1893, bringing to notice the inconvenience experienced by people frequenting the wharf at Mody Bay, Reclamation for want of a fountain or top supply of drinking water; intimating that the Trustees have ordered that a pipe and tap should be provided at their cost; and inquiring whether the want being a public one, he can see his way to grant a free supply of water. Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner No. 7763 dated 15th July 1893, forwarding the following report No. 2824-W, dated 12th July 1893, from the Municipal Water Engineer for any remarks the Trustees may wish to make:—"I have the honor to state that, whilst not recommending an illiberal policy by the Municipality, I think the request of the Port Trust in this case cannot conveniently be acceded to. I do not think the requirements for water in this place can be considered to be more public than at various Railway stations of docks. Although I am not completely informed on the matter, I believe the wharf in question is a source of revenue to the Port Trust, and I think it is not unreasonable to expect them to provide for the needs of the people who frequent the wharf." 2. In any case, under section 269 of the Municipal Act, the Port Trust would be required to hand over to the Municipality a suitable site before a free supply of water can be granted." Read proceedings of the Bunder Committee, stating that a case might be made out to the satisfaction of the Municipal Commissioner for a free supply of water, but the condition attached to the privilege, namely, that the site should be vested in the Corporation, forbids its acceptance by the Trustees, as Mody Bay is in an incomplete state and is the site of future extensions of docks and wharfs, and the alienation of space for water fountains is inconvenient in any except out-of-the-way places; but at Mody Bay it would be specially objectionable, as it would be certain to be extremely embarrassing when the Trustees came to make changes on that property, and that it is better that the Trustees should bear the trifling cost of the supply of water to this fountain, which is merely a tap.

Resolution.—The recommendation of the Bunders Committee is approved. 2. A report should be made at the end of July, 1894, on the expenditure of water at the drinking fountain during each month of the coming year.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 188, dated 20th July 1893, ruling, with reference to the Trustees' letter No. 1318 of 17th April, 1893, that the plots of land on Apollo Bunder Estate therein referred to may be leased for a period of 99 years with one renewal for a like period at a revised rental suitable to the circumstances of the cases at the time.

Resolution to be recorded.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, bringing to notice that the new shed for rail-borne goods erected at the Victoria Docks has proved of great value, but its usefulness is somewhat curtailed owing to its western side being exposed to rain; and suggesting that this side be protected with screens. Read memo. from the Engineer, dated 18th July 1893, recommending that corrugated iron screens be provided to exclude rain on the south and west sides with sliding doors in every alternate bay at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,900; and stating that Rs, 2,600 is available from saving on the original estimate.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be asked to consider whether he can arrange to have vertical sliding doors.

Read letter from the Port Officer, No. 21, dated 22nd July 1893, reporting the death on the 21st instant, of Mr. J. Smith, Junior Dock Master, Prince's Dock; and stating that Mr. Smith served in the Port Department for a period of nearaly 33 years and always performed his duties with great zeal and ability and that his death will be a great loss to the service.

Resolution.—The Trustees wish to record their sense of the loss sustained by the Trust by the death of Mr. John Smith, Junior Dock Master, whose exemplary conduct and able performance of the duties of various posts held by him in a service extending to 33 years had won him the highest respect of the Board, his superiors, and his fellow-officers.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th July 1893, recommending that, consequent on the death of Mr. J. Smith, Junior Dock Master, the following promotions be made with effect from the 22nd instant inclusive:—Mr. J. Avent, Acting Junior Dock Master, to be confirmed as Junior Dock Master Mr. J. R. Deane to be confirmed as Master Pilot, Mr. R. Walton to be confirmed as 1st Grade Pilot, and Mr. W. E. Vaughan to be confirmed as 2nd Grade Pilot.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read memo. from the Port Officer, dated 25th July 1893, forwarding an application from Mr.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MATCHLESS ORANGE PEKOE TEAS. Flowery, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-12; Extra fine, at Re. 1-2 and Re. 1-10; Unsorted, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-6 per lb. Spring Crop, fresh Consignment.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO SECRETARIES of CLUBS and MESSES.—Just Received, a Fresh Stock of York Cut Hams from Redgate & Co., weighing from 8 to 15 lbs. each. Quality Guaranteed. Special Terms for Messes, Hotels and Clubs.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of BOOKS on Law and General Literature, at CRAWFORD'S ROOMS, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 2nd August. Now on View.

FOR COUGH, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and lung affections MOTIWALA'S VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS are the best, cheapest and surest remedy. Prices: 4; 6; and 10 Annas per Phial. For certificates of cures Apply to S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 4, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Bakirtzi of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INDIAN POTTERY, Drapings and old Arms. Our collection is unique and cannot be rivalled in India, very suitable for decorative purposes.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Bombay.

FIRST CLASS Rooms to let, top floor, Elphinstone Circle, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board. Apply "A. B. C." care of this paper.

THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION OFFICIAL GUIDE, 250 pages, Fully Illustrated, can be had at REUTER'S OFFICE. Price: 12 Annas.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Victoria Road, Byculla. Comfortable, Cool, and Retired Quarters, with Board at Moderate Charges.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Re. 1, with postage Rs. 1-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARRIAGE KNEE WRAPPERS, Washing Linen in Stripes and Checks, Rs. 5-0 and 6-8, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

NOTICE.—Our Customers will please note that WE DO NOT KEEP A STALL in CRAWFORD MARKET. Our Only place of BUSINESS is in APOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.—JAMES PEARSE and Co.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who has lived on the Continent for many years, desires to give PRIVATE TUITION in French and German. Excellent References. Terms Moderate. Apply to "P. L. M.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-3, postage Annas 4.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12, per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Rs. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay in the Mofussil postage extra.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.—A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20, 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are specific for all Bilious Affections.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS cure Melancholy, sick Headaches and Costiveness.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are a sovereign remedy for Erysipelas, Diseases of the Skin and Inflammations.

DR. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS have succeeded in working an effective cure when the other Drugs have failed.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY

THE following Course of PUBLIC LECTURES will be DELIVERED in the Wilson College Hall:—

SATURDAY, 5th August, The Rev. R. SCOTT, M.A., The Idea and Aim of Poetry.
THURSDAY, 10th August, The Ven. ARCHDEACON GOLDWYER LEWIS, Reading for Examinations and Afterwards.
SATURDAY, 19th August, L. J. ROBERTSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Ideas of Justice.
THURSDAY, 24th August, The Rev. Dr. D. MACKICHAN, M.A., D.D., The Universities of Germany.

The Lectures are Open to the Public.

Admission Cards for the whole Course can be had from Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON, on payment of Annas Eight for the Reserved Seats and Annas Four for the Back Seats.

S. C. SHAHANI,
Hon. Secretary, W. C. L. Society.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

NAVIGATING BY CHRONOMETERS.

MARCKS & Co, Ld., undertake
CHRONOMETER REPAIRS,
CHRONOMETER CLEANING,
CHRONOMETER RATINGS.

They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated, for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY.

THE
MADRAS CIGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SUPPLY CIGARS as under:—

NAWAB'S No. 1 Sumatra Wrappers	Rs. 210	per thousand.
Do. No. 2	do.	„ 27-8	do.
BEEGUM'S No. 1 Indian Wrappers	„ 16-0	do.
Do. No. 2	do.	„ 15-0	do.

OFFICES: 5 Second Line Beach, Madras.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON. A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, over 22½ Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
1, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

STEEL BOILERS,
LANCASHIRE, CORNISH & VERTICAL TYPE.

NOW READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY—30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay,
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 31.

SATURDAY'S telegrams through Reuter were noticed in our report under that evening's date, and no further commercial or financial news is since to hand through that channel.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	3,09,055
„ „ Branches	Inc.	„	6,32,206
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	13,17,294
Government Securities	Dec.	„	10,574
Other authorized „	Nil	„	Nil
Loans	Dec.	„	15,02,845
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	„	5,36,277
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,33,306
Cash	Inc.	„	7,19,314

The increase of some 7½ lakhs in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance last week, as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued this morning, was due, as will be noticed from the figures, which we give above, entirely to an addition to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, no material change on the whole, having taken place in the position of the trade demand for money during the period covered by the Return. Comparing the figures now given with those for the week preceding, we find a diminution of 13¼ lakhs in Private Deposits, against an accession of 38½ then shown; and the sensible increase of 5¼ lakhs in Bills Discounted; but on the other hand, loans have diminished by 15 lakhs, so that the net increase in trade requirements is represented by only 3¼ lakhs, compared with a falling-off in that direction in the two previous weeks of 37 lakhs, and 30¼ lakhs, respectively.

COTTON remains quiet in tone with only a small business passing in either direction, and prices quite unchanged. To-day, exporters have bought 500 Barsee, at Rs. 194; and 200 Bhownugger, at Rs. 200½, while the Mills have taken only 350 bales, consisting of 150 Ujein, at Rs. 165; and 100 each of Khangaum, at Rs. 182½; and Kutchgaum, at Rs. 175 per candy.

Very little more rain fell over the Cotton area during the latter part of last week and yesterday, none at all having been registered in the Bengal, Broach, and Dhollera circles, and not an inch in the Oomra, and Dharwar circles. The cry is consequently, by this mornings telegrams, for more rain from several of the Oomra, and Dhollera districts, and from the Beawar district of the Bengal circle; but otherwise the plants were flourishing, and could scarcely look better than they did at Barsee in the Oomra, circle, where weeding was completed. At Broach the weather was seasonable, and the plants were doing well.

WHEAT has again been taken to only a small extent by exporters, in a quiet market; but prices are quite unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have also become quiet now, and only a small business has been done by shippers to-day, while *Linseed* has lost one anna per cwt. of its late advance, being quoted this evening at Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0 per cwt. other, kinds being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	335	bales.
Wheat	9,511	cwts.
Linseed	2,207	„
Rapeseed	3,362	„
Castorseed	583	„

FREIGHTS are quiet, but with rather more doing. The Knight Commander (s) has been fixed for August loading; but the terms of her engagement have not been allowed to transpire. The Athelaide (s) has been fixed for Marseilles, for August loading, at 13s. per ton; and business has been done for Hamburg, for the same shipment, at 16s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened rather quiet and unsettled both ways to-day, the amount of export Bills making being still very limited. Rates for Bank remittance opened at 1s. 3⅞ to 13-32d. for ready Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for October transfer, but we heard of no enquiry at these rates. For three months' sight Credits we heard of a little being placed for the mail at 1s. 3 9-16d., and early next year, at 1s. 3 21-32d.; but the amount passing either way has been small. Calcutta, we learn, came slightly firmer this afternoon, six months' sight Bills being quoted there at 1s. 3 23/32d.; and we closed quiet and steady here as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 13-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 9-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·63½ to 1·64	„

for ready business, Telegraphic for October being quoted at 1s. 3 7-16d., and Credits, for August, at 1s. 3 19-32d. per rupee.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The monthly settlement for Fours has taken place to-day in a firm market, rates having been maintained at 107 5-16 for Money and to close the account, and at 106⅞ for the August settlement. At the close, however, there was a rather weaker feeling, and the cash price left off at 107¼.

SHARES have been without animation to-day, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas Mill shares; and of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	98⅛
3 per cent. Rentes	97½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
Bar Silver	32¼

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, JULY 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this morning.

ADEN, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Avoca left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur arrived here this morning.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer La Seyne having left Karrachee to-day noon (the 31st instant), is expected here on the morning of Wednesday, the 2nd August.

The Italian steamer Bisagno which left Bombay on the 12th instant, arrived at Hongkong (to-day), the 31st instant.

Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co.'s steamer Swordsman left Zanzibar for Bombay direct on the 30th instant.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 29, as compared with the statement of July 22, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	July 22, 1893. Rs.	July 29, 1893. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,01,000	41,01,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,80,935	54,90,010
Do. do. at Branches	41,30,833	48,13,039
Other Deposits	3,77,21,525	3,51,04,231
Post Bills	14,181	7,233
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,75,454	36,07,106
	Rs. 6,48,75,943	6,44,21,621
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	1,16,66,122	1,16,45,548
Cash Credits on do. do.	75,83,238	75,20,062
Loans do. do. do.	1,08,19,419	93,16,574
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	56,83,34	62,19,624
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,892		
Applied in reduction „ 3,85,000	2,92,892	2,92,892
Stamps, &c.	30,109	30,130
Bullion		
Cash Balances with other Banks	2,61,200	2,61,200
Cash and Currency Notes	2,84,30,129	2,88,75,433
Rs.	6,48,75,943	6,44,21,621

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—NOSWORTHY—July 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Yeovil, by Rev. Prebendary A. E. Salmon, Rector of Weston Super Mare, assisted by Rev. A. Phillips, Vicar of Headford, W. F. Hamilton, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., to Alice Mary, daughter of W. J. Nosworthy, Esq., of Yeovil.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WARD—DUFFUS—July 31, at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. G. H. Lewis, Henry Baynes, son of the late John Robert Ward, Bengal Civil Service, to Margaret Mitchell, youngest daughter of James Duffus, J. P., of Westport, Cupar Fife, Scotland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 20, at Kohat, after four days' fever, William Seton Browne, late Lieutenant and Adjutant, VIth Punjab Infantry.
ELLIS—July 20, at St Helen's, Naini Tal, darling Eric, infant son of G B Ellis, Irrigation Secretariat, aged 20 months and 10 days.
STEPHENS—July 22, at Rawalpindi, Constance Louise, youngest daughter of the late Alfred and M A Stephens, and grand-daughter of Piers Stephens, Esq, Kingstown, Dublin, Ireland.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1893.

WITHOUT going to the length of suggesting that the Legislative Council should forthwith make a bye-law restricting the length of speeches to fifteen minutes, it would be well if honourable members would in their own interests endeavour to compress their eloquence into readable limits. The debate on the Provincial Budget shows that it is possible for one speaker to occupy more than three columns of small print by observations which the President of Council found it possible to adequately deal with in little more than half a column. The observations in question would have lost nothing of their cogency had they been compressed, as they might easily have been, into a third of the space, and they certainly would have had a greater chance of being read through by the general reader. The French, who have had a good deal of success in popularising legislative oratory, have laid it down as an axiom that he who leaves nothing unsaid says too much. These salutary observations made, it is our more agreeable duty to say that the right to discuss the Budget has been well and ably availed of by the additional members of Council, and that the criticism of the financial statement has been intelligent and suggestive. Mr. Oodaram Mulchand, one of the members from Sind, at the outset made the useful suggestion that in addition to the general information about the revenue and expenditure of the whole Presidency now given, detailed information should be supplied which would enable individual members to make representations affecting their own divisions. He brought to notice several matters affecting Sind to which he desired that the attention of Government should be directed. He asks that more funds should be expended on the enlargement of the High School, and he points out that the judicial work of the Province, especially in Shikarpur, is in arrears, the police are underpaid, and that so inferior is the class of men procurable that important posts are filled by officers who can not write their own names. He asks that schools should be provided to teach policemen how to read and write. While much has been done by Government to keep the canals clear and extend irrigation village sanitation—as has been pointed out in the last report of the Commissioner—is practically non-existent, and Mr. Oodaram suggested that funds should be supplied to carry out the provisions of the Village Sanitation Act. The Hon'ble Mr. B. R. Natu, from the other extremity of the Presidency, preferred three requests—that the Government should direct the Commissioners to reduce the forest grazing fees and make concessions respecting the minor forest produce, which though it might occasion a falling off in the Forest Revenue would be a boon to the poor agriculturists. He asked also that the grant to the Bombay University should not be reduced, and that the grant to the Fergusson College should be increased.

The member for the Bombay Corporation, the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, naturally confined his criticism for the most part to those sections of the Budget which affect the interests of the Corporation and of the Bombay University. The police question, with the general features of which our readers are familiar, was referred to, and a good point was made of the fact that while the Government had charged the Corporation a sum of Rs. 3,63,345 as its proper quota for 1892-93, the Budget Estimate of 1893-94 brings the charge down to Rs. 3,06,748. This he contended was an admission that the former charge was excessive, and the amount of sixty thousand rupees should be refunded. The difference arises from the omission of the cost of maintaining the harbour and the dock-yard police, and some other contested items. Mr. Mehta maintained very forcibly that it is not equitable to saddle the Municipality with the "way charge for escorts," which is the cost of protecting the transport-specie for the Government of India, or of charging under the head of police an item of Rs. 2,000 for the superintendence of the cremation of dead horses. Lord Harris observed that the Municipality would have to pay the cost of this sanitary office, if the police did not discharge it. But Mr. Mehta denied that the Municipal Act places that burden on the Corporation, and argued very fairly that if the Government insist that every burden imposed by the Act must be discharged, burdens not so imposed must not be charged to the Municipality. The question of the incidence of the police charges having been referred to the Secretary of State, with whom the decision now rests, this discussion could not of course lead to much practical result. But it is well that the general facts should be kept in view by the Government and the public. The reduction of the Government grant to the Bombay University was not likely to be forgotten. Here Mr. Mehta distinctly scored for he pointed out that whereas the Government notified the grant would be reduced in the present year from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 5,000, the amount budgetted for was Rs. 10,000. He congratulated the Government on having taken a more liberal view of the matter. His Excellency with commendable candour admitted that his impression was that the item stood at Rs. 5,000, but the honourable member refused to consider that the entry was due to a mere error, and complimented the Government on having decided on reconsidering the subject to make the larger grant. This was very good cricket.

But when Mr. Mehta laboured the question of the large balances available to the Government, and quoted extract after extract to show that the Provincial resources are abundant and elastic, and that therefore it can not be seriously asserted that the diminution of the grant to the University is necessitated by the want of means he was simply breaking in an open door. Everybody knows that the Government can find five, or ten, or fifty thousand rupees for any necessary purpose. The question at issue is simply whether the University possesses such exceptional claims on the resources available, as would justify the Government in continuing or reviving the grant of twenty thousand rupees per annum, which was given until recently. It must not be forgotten that the policy of the grant was first brought into controversy by the claim put forward for an increase of the former grant, which had been paid for many years. When the Government was asked for an extra five thousand rupees per annum in addition to the Rs. 20,000 up to that time included in the Budget, the thread of routine was broken. It was found that the Universities of Calcutta and Madras received no grant from the Provincial Funds, and that they raised the revenue required by levying reasonable fees, which were paid without any demur or difficulty. The Bombay Government, therefore, decided to reduce the grant first to fifteen, then to ten, and in the beginning of this year to five thousand rupees, with an intimation that even the smaller amount would not be given in perpetuity. Mr. Mehta should not forget in this connection that he took a leading part in inducing the majority of the Senate to throw out a scheme prepared by the Syndicate, for providing the funds required for the purposes of the University, as similar funds are raised by the sister Universities. If the University is now crippled for want of funds the responsibility for that unsatisfactory state of things rests in part, at all events, on his own shoulders. His Excellency the Governor in replying on the educational subjects pointed out that it would be impossible to enlarge the High School in Sind so that it might take in all who desired to enter it, for if that course were taken it would be necessary to keep up Government High Schools all over the Presidency, and thus discourage private educational enterprise. With respect to the claims preferred on behalf of the Fergusson College, his Excellency pointed out that a great deal had been done in that direction, and more than was at first promised; but he intimated that when the necessities of primary education are met, he will not be averse to giving a grant to that college though there is a second college in Poona. As for the grant to the Bombay University Lord Harris admits that Rs. 5,000 is a small sum, but he thinks that if the Government are not liberal enough, the same complaint may be laid at the door of the wealthy people of Bombay, who might do more for their University also. His Excellency gives little hope, that while the Government is expending some three lakhs a year on education in Bombay, a larger amount will be available for the University. It ought surely to be possible to come to an understanding on this question. If Heaven helps those that help themselves, would the Government in a similar spirit be willing to restore the nominal grant of Rs. 20,000 per annum, on condition that the University should raise an equal sum by raising the fees—the total to form a fund for the extension of the sphere of usefulness of that institution?

REUTER'S telegram, dated yesterday, states that "notwithstanding" Siam's acceptance of the French ultimatum, the French have occupied a certain island—apparently near the mouth of Menam—and expelled the residents and the Siamese Customs officials. It is added that in-coming vessels are intercepted—not captured—and that some lighters belonging to British merchants have been seized. It is clear that the sender of this telegram is under the impression that there is no state of war between France and Siam. Mr. G. Russell, the Under-Secretary of State for War, in answer to a question informed the House of Commons a fortnight ago that the notifications of the blockade of the Siamese ports was an act of belligerency—in other words that a state of war existed between France and Siam. It is true that some days later Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords stated that the blockade had not yet been "formally" notified to the Powers, and that it might yet be averted. But evidently Lord Rosebery's statement had reference to the notification to the Powers, and not to the notification to Siam, which constituted a state of war as between those States. When war has broken out, all pre-existing treaties, conventions, and understandings between the belligerents stand annulled; peace can only be re-established by a new treaty or convention. The acceptance of an ultimatum a week or ten days after the lapse of the period for which the offer of terms was to hold good, would not itself terminate the state of war; *inter arma leges silunt*. The occupation of an island or the demand for the surrender of a fort, which may be required for the convenience of the stronger belligerent, is under such circumstances quite to be expected. The Siamese are said to have offered to deposit three million of francs as a guarantee that the counter-proposals made by them would be carried out. That offer was declined. But it by no means follows that M. Pavie would deem it altogether unnecessary to obtain some material guarantee for the fulfilment of the more onerous conditions to which the Government of Siam have subscribed under stress of the *force majeure*. The occupation of Kohschang may suffice; but we need not be surprised if we hear more of the demand which was spoken of a fortnight ago for the surrender of a fort. The intercepting—the warning off—of incoming vessels of itself shows that the state of blockade still exists.

FOREIGN vessels arriving at a blockaded port are not liable to seizure until after the lapse of sufficient time to enable them to learn before leaving home that the port of destination has been blockaded. But they can be intercepted—civilly warned to go back. Even the seizure of lighters belonging to British merchants is not necessarily an outrage on the British flag. In a state of war, and in enemy's country, military or naval exigencies justify such acts, subject to the payment of compensation. The question arose during the German operations in France in 1871. A French gun-boat steamed some distance up the Seine, and opened fire on a German force, inflicting considerable loss. To prevent the recurrence of a similar attack the Germans seized two British ships lying in the river, and used them to block the narrow passage. When this "outrage" became known in London it gave rise to a great outcry, but the Government admitted the validity of the plea of military exigency in an enemy's country as a justification. If foreigners remain in a country which is in a state of war, they cannot be exempted from liability to occasional inconvenience. That French public writers who are as a rule profoundly ignorant of the real drift of things outside their own frontier should be exultant over the Siamese surrender, and count it as a triumph of French diplomacy is natural enough. But why they should imagine that the success of M. Pavie, with ten gun-boats at his back in bullying the Government of Siam, which has only two, passes comprehension. This rhodomontade is doubtless a foolish response to the no less foolish outburst of jingoism in one or two places in London a few weeks ago. Mr. Curzon, Mr. H. Norman, and even Sir Richard Temple displayed an excitement over the Siamese affair, which it would have been better to control. But so far from the rectification of the Annamese frontier in the dismal swamp which extends to the unnavigable Mekong, being a source of anxiety to British statesmen, the reverse is the case. We have quoted Mr. Colquhoun's testimony, strengthened by that of French explorers, as to the utter impracticability of the Mekong, with its fall of seven thousand feet in a devious course of fourteen hundred miles. The establishment of French influence in this hopeless region would not give a moment's disquiet to Lord Rosebery, who distinctly declared that Great Britain would not interfere in the dispute between France and Siam as to the rectification of the boundary in that direction.

THE widow of the late Raja of Wadhwan has sent to the *Indian Magazine and Review* a well-written account of the Dajiraj Dharmasala, the home for Hindoo widows, which she established in memory of her husband. It appears, the original intention of the Ranee was to secure a room in the Industrial School the Raja contemplated building, and when he died she then resolved upon founding the home on its present basis. Seven years ago the home was opened, and though the institution is not an extensive one, it has during that time done much to lighten the sorrows of a much-to-be-pitied class. High caste women—Rajputs and Brahmins—have precedence in admission to the home, but it is open to all castes, still the pious foundress is orthodox, and would not receive a girl who would ever think of re-marriage, nor yet an old woman long-widowed, who, as she says, must have arranged her life. Though all the inmates of the home dress alike and are subjected to some degree of discipline, they enjoy a large measure of liberty, and the home can in no way be looked upon as restricting their enjoyment. A matron is in charge, and is directly responsible to the Ranee for the comfort of her charges, who having been taught embroidery are allowed to make money by it and keep for their own use such as they earn. Everything they do in the way of needlework is of Indian design, and it is satisfactory to learn that there is always a demand for it, some even being sent to England on order. The Ranee relates the history of each of the inmates of the home, but does not give us any information as to its internal economy. This would doubtless have been useful and might perhaps have led other charitably-disposed persons to emulate her example in assisting a class of people who are much in need of aid.

THE mail steamer of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company due to leave Bombay on the 25th August will only proceed as far as Brindisi, and no parcel mail can, therefore, be sent to the United Kingdom by the mail of that date.

THE Italian Steamer Bormida which arrived in harbour yesterday from China under the command of Captain F. Ansaldo, experienced strong monsoon from Sumatra to Ceylon, then light wind to Vingorla, and thence again strong monsoon to port.

THE latest development of the Exchange Banks' affair is that the banks are preparing a memorial to the Secretary of State appealing against the decision of the Government of India, which after hearing all that their Agent had to say at Simla the Government have declined to modify. The silver presented by the banks is now being melted at the mints, and payment will be made at the current rate of exchange of the day.

THE Sher Shah and the Sind-Sagar Railway have been badly breached. A quarter of a mile of telegraph has been washed away. From the eastern frontier also continued breaches are reported. Two telegraph subordinates have been drowned in attempting to get the line across a river. There is a fear of Multan being flooded, as the main canal has been breached and the river has overflooded its banks. The station is two or three feet deep in water.

THERE have been eighteen contested elections since August last, which show an increase of the falling by both the political parties. The Liberal constituencies show a total increase at 4,458, the Unionists of 776. Pontepact which is the latest contested bye-election showed an increase during the twelve months since the General Election of ninety-nine on the Liberal poll and twenty-seven of the Unionist. The real test of the relative growth of the strength of parties will be the numbers of new voters added to the registers on the first half of the present year, the returns of which ought to be soon forthcoming.

THE following appointments were gazetted on the 11th July:—The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. Francis Harry Laking, M. D. M. R. C. P. London, surgeon-apothecary to her Majesty. Mr. Henry Waterfield, C. B. financial secretary to the Secretary of State for India in Council, is made a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. Deputy Surgeon-General Samuel Bowen Partridge, retired, Medical Department, Bengal, is made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

A REPORT on the cholera outbreak in the Punjab this year has been prepared for the information of Government, showing that though all the outbreaks of cholera are not attributable to the Hardwar Fair, many undoubtedly are so, and it is believed that the chief method of transmission is in water and sweet

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE SITUATION AT BANGKOK.

LONDON, JULY 31.

Notwithstanding Siam's acceptance of the French Ultimatum, the French have occupied the island of Kohschang and expelled the residents there, besides the Siamese Customs officials. They have also intercepted all incoming vessels, and seized the lighters belonging to British merchants.

EXULTATION OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

The French press are exultant over the Siamese surrender, which they say is a triumph of French diplomacy and a serious blow to British influence in the East.

THE SIAMESE QUESTION.

The *Times* is silent regarding the Siamese surrender to France. The other leading English Journals comment upon it reservedly, but declare that it cannot override British rights in that quarter.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Bangkok says that England has refused to recognise the French blockade.

REVOLUTION IN ARGENTINA.

News has been received from Argentina of a serious revolution of the Radicals in the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santade, and San Luis. Severe fighting has taken place at many points, the results being in favour of the Radicals.

The whole country is rising.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GIBRALTAR.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Biddulph has been appointed Governor of Gibraltar.

THE RETURN OF THE KHEDIVE TO EGYPT.

The Khedive has arrived at Alexandria, where he met with a brilliant reception.

CRICKET NEWS.

Surrey has beaten the Australian team by two wickets.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Bombay mails of the 14th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE SITUATION IN SIAM.

DACOITIES IN THE INTERIOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 31.

The *Englishman's* Special Correspondent at Bangkok wires on the 29th July :

Already many murders and dacoities are reported in the provinces near here. The last ship left to-day for Singapore.

The public condemn the British for sending away H. M. S. Swift yesterday, in view of future events. The bar is still open, and the entrance of the French is possible, but if there is no attack to-morrow there can be none for ten days owing to the state of the tides.

A further message, dated the 30th July, says : It is reported on good authority that a settlement of the dispute is being arrived at. Siam has conceded all the demands of the French.

Admiral Humann arrived outside the mouth of the river last evening. He permitted a Hongkong steamer to come in and leave on Monday. She had 200 coolies on board and no provisions.

A very urgent telegram arrived from Paris for M. Pavie.

It is believed to instruct him to return.

AMALGAMATION OF THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE WITH THE BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 31.

The Government of India, in the Medical Department, has decided that the proposed Pasteur Institute could not be amalgamated with the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory for the investigation of animal diseases.

The proposed site for the Bacteriological Laboratory is considered to be very good.

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

The long-expected despatch from the Secretary of State on the proposed re-organisation of the Public Works Department arrives by next mail.

It is expected that the proposals sent Home will be adopted, but will only partially satisfy the Public Works Department officers.

COOLY EMIGRATION TO REUNION.

Mr. Muir McKenzie has returned from his mission to Reunion, and has proceeded to Ootacamund to confer with the Madras authorities. He will return to England very shortly, probably.

BILLS BEFORE THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

In addition to the Bills at present on the list for the next Legislative Council Meeting, the Bill by Sir Philip Hutchins on Criminal Procedure will also be considered.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF IRRIGATION WORKS.

The annual review of irrigation works will be published early this week.

THE 6TH KASHMIR INFANTRY.

The 6th Kashmir Infantry on account of floods have been obliged to stop at Baramulla. Bridges have been washed away beyond this town, and destruction has been prodigious.

THE SIMLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Mr. Prestage has applied for a concession of the Government for obtaining a cart-road to Simla to construct the Simla-Kalka Railway, but it is deemed very inexpedient to interfere with the existing road in any way whatever.

DAMAGES BY FLOODS AT MUZAFFARGARH.

Latest information about the floods at Muzaffargarh is that although the flood has subsided standing water surrounds the town and the station, and the country must be swamped for months.

The Kacheri appears safe, but water has come over the plinth and into the rooms. The floors have sunk in several places, and all out-buildings are in ruins.

Many families are living in the Kacheri Valley, because their own houses are destroyed completely.

A standing camp will probably be established on high grounds at a convenient spot, where communication may be maintained with the town.

Hundreds of houses in low-lying parts are in ruins.

It is doubtful whether the civil station can be reconstructed here.

There are two large breaches on the railway line between Muzaffargarh and Muhmud Kot ; and five between Muzaffargarh and Chenab.

Telegraphic communication has been interrupted.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

News has been received of the heavy floods at Muzaffarpur, which have done great damage to the town, which is completely surrounded by water.

The railway and telegraph lines are both breached along the station.

DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL HORSE GUARDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 31.

The post of the Deputy Adjutant General, Horse Guards, which is about to be vacated by Major General Mansfield Clark, in favour of the Madras Command, will probably be filled, the *Pioneer* hears, by Major General John Duncan, now Assistant Quarter-Master General, who has just obtained promotion to his present rank.

The coming Commander-in-Chief of Madras is the eldest son of a baronet, who is over eighty years of age.

A FATAL ACCIDENT WITH THE LEE-METFORD GUN.

Another accident has happened with the Lee-Metford rifle owing to a mistake with cartridges. While some of the men of the Middlesex Regiment at Quetta were being practised in night attack, some soldier loaded with a ball cartridge instead of a blank one, and shot a comrade who died in a few hours.

THE 29TH MADRAS INFANTRY.

The 29th Madras Infantry, which has been selected for re-constitution as a 7th Burma battalion, is commanded by Colonel G. E. Weston who will vacate on the 25th of next month on attaining fifty-two years of age. The 29th Madras Infantry was formed in 1798 by means of drafts taken from five other regiments. It bears no battles on its colours.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AKOLA, JULY 31.

A large representative public meeting was held last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde, High Court pleader, Raosaheb Deorao Vinayak, Messrs. Ramrao and Govindrao Deshpande, Vyankatrao Desai, Vyankatrao Mudholkar, Pandurang Bapuji, and Shivratansing, addressed the meeting, and resolutions thanking Mr. Paul and other honourable members for taking an interest in Indian questions was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to memorialize the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to carry out the resolution in favour of Simultaneous Examinations.

NASIK, JULY 31.

A meeting was held here last evening, under the presidency of Mr. Vaman Sakharam Khare, B.A., LL.B., to thank the House of Commons for the resolution about the simultaneous examination. A petition to the House earnestly praying for the immediate practical application of the resolution was adopted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Paul, and the British Committee was also passed.

DEATH OF JANARDHAN RAGHUNATH NIMKAR KAKA.

Mr. Janardhan Raghunath Nimkar Kaka, Pleader of Nasik, died yesterday, of the stone in the urethra.

POONA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 29.

The meet of the hounds on Thursday last was one of the most successful they have yet had. The meet was at the Sisters rifle range. A large field of nearly fifty, including his Excellency the Governor, was present. A jackal was found in a nullah near the range, and after about a mile good run he was turned over. The hounds went round the hills, and were soon on the line of a jackal. After a short run a fox was started, which led them over the open country to the Yerrowda side,but he was finally killed on the hill side. Some fields were drawn near Lohagaon, but nothing resulted. In a babool screen near Yerrowda a fox was found, and led to a capital ride, but as it was getting late the scent failed, and the hounds were taken home. Monday's meet is arranged to take place at Holkar's Bridge, and next Thursday's meet is changed to Ganeshkhind gate.

The garden-party at Ganeshkhind a day or two back was an exceedingly pleasant affair, and a very large number of guests availed themselves of the kind invitation of Lord and Lady Harris. All sorts of amusements were provided for the guests, and refreshments were placed at all sorts of convenient spot. The chief objects of attraction were the rifle range and the croquet ground. Eleven "affinities" competed for the shooting match, which was won by Captain Gabb and Mrs.Webb with a score of 64, out of 70, General Gatacre and Mrs. Burder being second, with a score of 63. Lawn-tennis did not find so many votaries, which was rather a pity, as the courts seemed in excellent order ; but golf was occupying the attention of several little knots of folks dotted over the ground. The beautiful band of H. E. the Governor played some choice music at the entrance to the garden, facing the portico of the house. The party broke up as evening came on, and the whole proceedings passed off in excellent fashion.

The first meeting of the new Legislative Council was held up here this week. The new members, some of whom had come long distances,were in the hall betimes, either chatting in knots or admiring the gorgeous carpet. H. E. the Governor came very soon after three, and was introduced to the new members, and the august gathering settled down to business, and H. E. the Governor rose to make his opening speech. He explained to those present that it was usual to sit whilst speaking in that assembly, but he thought they ought to stand up as it was more respectful when addressing the assembly. There are various ways of standing up—the energetic young member who had fired a volley of questions at the new Council seemed to find his eloquence flow better when standing on one foot with the other as near the top of the table as he can get it. The Governor welcomed the new members, hoped they should get on all right, said a few well turned sentences on the value of brevity, and hoped they would all behave themselves. The terrible array of questions were answered by the Governor's colleagues on his right and left in a perfunctory way. The Financial Statement was explained by Mr. Trevor, and the Government members all pulled themselves together and prepared to be heckled. But whether the statement was so carefully polished there was nothing to hold on to, or whether the new members did not wish to come out strong, with the exception of Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta, who threw one or two live shells into the opposite camp, notably one about the Bombay Corporation and the police charges, the criticism was far from lively and his Excellency in winding up the debate seemed to think so, for he expressed himself gratified at the approval which his financial policy had evidently met with. The second day's proceedings were a trifle more lively as opposition came from most unexpected quarters. The Bill allowing the Bombay Corporation to invest their funds as they like was evidently a sop thrown to the cerberus of local self-government, and the opposition of the native members seemed to have been a surprise to the Government side, and for once his Excellency said a Tory Governor was standing up against members interested for the extension of local Government to ask them to accord greater privileges to a distinguished municipal body. Mr. Pherozshaw was, of course, quite ready to thank the Government for bringing in the measure and spoke quite eloquently on the subject ; but as the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce pressed for a special committee on the matter it was accorded, and the Council adjourned. Owing to a system of tickets for admission being issued there were not very many listeners in the Strangers' Gallery, but amongst those present were some well-known in the Presidency, notably a popular commissioner and an energetic educationist.

The death of young Mr. Cursetji Manockjee, the son and heir of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, has aroused deep feelings of sorrow, not only among the Parsee community, but among all sections of society here, and great sympathy is felt and expressed at the heavy blow which has fallen upon the genial baronet and his household. A bright intelligent young gentleman, devoted to his studies, and industriously preparing himself for future examinations, full of life and hope, with brilliant prospects before him, and an honourable and respected name to hand on to the next generations, to be cut down in a few days by the terrible fever which claim so many victims every year up here, is a sad and terrible thing indeed, and the large number of people who attended the funeral this morning testified to the feeling which his untimely end had aroused.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 30.

10 p.m.	30°3

MONDAY, JULY 31.

6 a.m.	29°1
10 a.m.	77°4
2 p.m.	81°4
6 p.m.	28°3

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 14.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA AT THE WICKET.

The first of the season's battles with bat and ball between the full strength of England and Australia should be decided on the ancient and historic ground of Lords next week. The relative merits of English and Australian cricketers naturally cause a plenitude of discussion at the present time, for no matter how mediocre any team of Colonial players has been which has visited England, the three great representative matches of the summer have invariably aroused intense interest, both in Great and Greater Britain. It is well that it should be so. England delights to see her children, the blood of her blood, the flesh of her flesh, developing in those hardy, manly, physical exercises, which, I am persuaded, have done so much for the British Empire. Else, why did England trouble to send a band of cricketers to Australia so far back as 1862 ? It is, then, only by the aid of a comprehensive and searching retrospect that we can pretend to form any estimate as to the relative degrees of proficiency shown on English grounds by the mother-country and her children. Already, during this present tour, have the seventh Australian team encountered elevens indicative in a large measure of England's power, both at Sheffield Park and in Shrewsbury's benefit match, but these are not, strictly speaking, pitched battles between England and Australia. These are the contests to be decided at Lords, the Oval, and Old Trafford, Manchester, and for which county fixtures have absolutely to give way. Mr. Perkins, the genial secretary of the Marylebone club, presiding at the annual meeting of cricket secretaries at Lords last December, insisted that those who had the choice of players for any of these three matches might select whom they thought fit, and that the counties must understand that they were to give up any men who might be required to uphold the honour of the country. Such a power as this, a kind of cricket conscription, was naturally not entrusted to either Lord Sheffield or Arthur Shrewsbury. And so we look forward to Monday's wrestle at the wickets.

HONOURS EASY DOWN TO 1882.

The first team of Australian cricketers which visited England (" Uncle Gregory's " team) did not meet England, because they were only Australians ; not foemen worthy of our steel (small s, please). However, we must not forget that Gregory's team utterly routed a Marylebone Club and Ground combination, which represented the flower of professionals and amateurs in England. The match was played at Lords in May, 1878, and is memorable as the first victory of the Australians on the soil of this island. Play only lasted four and a-half hours, and in that time Boyle and Spofforth, on a bowler's wicket, twice dismissed the M.C.C. for thirty-three and nineteen ! There were three pairs of spectacles in the innings, and two other players only escaped such ignominy by one run. Spofforth said there was nothing surprising about the match, save that it had been done by the Australians, who had been rather despised. However, this caused the average Britisher to rub his eyes, and whenever the Cornstalks are hanging around now he is very much awake. For one never knows what will happen at a cricket match. The first match under the title of England and Australia with even teams was played at Kennington Oval on September 6, 7, 8, 1880, and attracted 20,000 people. Murdoch's first team were beaten by five wickets, but it was only after a gallant struggle. The grand aggregate for the match was 953 runs for 35 wickets, and the two greatest batsmen of this side and " down under " played in a style worthy of their reputation, for W. G. Grace scored 152, and W. L. Murdoch 153 not out. In August, 1882, at the Oval, Murdoch's third team resumed the battle. The scoring was lower—very much lower all round—and the issue of a close and exciting contest was that the visitors from the Land of the Golden Fleece scored their first victory over the mother-country by seven runs. The latter-day tea merchant, then the demon bowler Spofforth, took fourteen wickets for ninety runs, and Massie, Murdoch, and A. C. Bannerman battled splendidly. Thus honours were easy, and the Colonists had certainly surpassed all their expectations of a few short years before. Caffyn and Lawrence, two old Surrey players, taught the Australians cricket. They proved apt pupils. We have learned much from them since, especially in the arts of bowling and fielding.

A NEVER-TO-BE-FORGOTTEN MATCH.

Thus when Murdoch's third team returned these shores in 1884, neither side had aught to boast about, and so it was arranged to play a rubber of three matches at Lords, the Oval, and Old Trafford—a custom which has remained unto this day. Prior to the first match at Manchester—which had then not nearly such a gate-money-looking-ground as now-a-days—one of the sporting papers took a vote of its readers as to the constitution of the English team. As giving some idea of the interest felt in these struggles, I may mention that W. G. Grace received 3,255 votes. A really excellent eleven was chosen by the voice of public opinion, and of the eleven with the highest votes only Mr. C. T. Studd, the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Lord Harris, and Mr. W. W. Read were unable to play. Arthur Shrewsbury, who was twelfth on the poll, was the highest scorer with 43 and 25—the former being the largest individual contribution in the match. One man on each side has since been gathered to his fathers—poor Dick Pilling and lonely mad Midwinter. The match was drawn as were two out of the three contests that season. England won at Lords by an innings and five runs. The game at the Oval will never be forgotten. Murdoch's team batted first and scored 551, Murdoch making 211, Percy McDonnel 103 and H. J. H. Scott 102. Murdoch and McDonnell ratttled up 143 for the second wicket, of which the latter was responsible for 103. But when play for the day closed the total was 363 for two wickets ; Murdoch being 145 not out and Scott 101 not out. The third wicket, which produced 207, fell very speedily the next morning. Murdoch was the sixth man out at 494, of which 479 had been made during his stay. Thus the Australians obtained three separate hundreds in their innings—which was paying back with interest the 101 which Dr. W. G. Grace, the 134 which Mr. A. G. Steel, and the 105 not out which Barnes had scored for Marylebone in May in a single innings against Murdoch and his men. In the course of this innings of 551 every one of the English eleven had a turn with the ball, and when Alfred Lyttelton, for the second time, took off his wicket-keeping gloves to bowl lobs it was indeed said that the English attack was exhausted. And yet the hon. gentleman took the last four wickets for eight runs in eight overs. As this is one of the most remarkable matches ever played I wish to point out that the English delivered 311 overs, and on an average one run and three-quarters resulted from each. Out of the 311 overs only 126 were maidens. Nor did the run-getting cease when England batted, for they scored 346, W. W. Read making 117, and poor Billy Scotton a laborious, though invaluable, 90. Scotton, who I regret to say has since committed suicide, was very soon cast down. His domestic life was exceedingly unhappy. He was always miserable if he failed to score in a big match. Indeed, I remember that on one tour in Australia he was so disconsolate at his failure to score that he asked Shrewsbury to send him home. At the finish, England, having followed on, had eight wickets to fall, and required 120 to save an innings defeat.

FROM 1886 TO 1890.

Thus when Mr. H. J. H. Scott commenced his disastrous tour of 39 matches in 1886 England had only a game in hand, but the Australians were decisively thrashed in the three battles of that year, and it was left for Percy McDonnell and his companions to restore the prestige of Colonial cricket at Lords in July 1888, when the visitors routed England by 61 runs. This I need hardly say was during the trip undertaken with the object of exploiting Turner and Ferris on English playing fields. The masses were generous to the Colonists, who worked with the spirit of the enthusiasts that they are. England won the two other test matches. But the victory at Lords was the great consolation of the tour, for out of 40 matches spread over 118 days Mr. McDonnell and his party won but 19. The company of 14 (including Mr. S. M. J. Woods) were not too cordial in their relationships, but the tour proved that the Colonials had found two magnificent bowlers. They exploited Turner and Ferris to some tune, and their records for the tour were :—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AVT.
C. T. B. Turner...	2569·3	1222	3492	314	11·28
J. J. Ferris	2222·2	908	3103	220	14·23

Since this victory at Lords—the match which Lord Harris declared the Colonists desired to win above all others—the Australians have never beaten England at home, although we must not forget that Combined Australia overthrew Lord Sheffield's team twice out of three matches during the 1891-92 season in Australia. England won both the big matches in 1890 against Murdoch's fourth team—Murdoch re-appearing in first-class cricket after an absence of five years—so that the mother-country has now been the victor in four consecutive matches and the Australians have not been hailed as the conquerors in one of these great tests of skill since July 1888. It is a long lane which has no turning, and we must not forget the route of Lord Sheffield and his band, for with the exception of Moses, Donnan, and Callaway the visitors have all the players in England who did duty then. Of course, England has some men at home who were not with his lordship, and among them Shrewsbury and Gunn, who are now in fine form—especially Gunn.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE MOTHER-COUNTRY.

Now let us gather up the facts to see what they prove. In six seasons since September, 1880, England and Australia have played thirteen matches in England, of which the mother-country has won nine, and the Australians two (in 1882 and 1888), the remaining two having been drawn. This in itself is a return sufficiently decisive, but a closer examination of the figures shows still more the marked superiority of England. It is said that figures will prove anything. This is a remark which only applies to the balance-sheets of building societies and public companies. It has no weight in relation to cricket. The logic of figures, and the deductions from cricket statistics, especially when compiled over a number of years, with all sorts of weather, included, are simply unassailable. In the course, then, of these thirteen matches, and nine wins to England, we should not overlook the fact that five have been single innings victories, and that on the whole series England have a balance in hand of 68 wickets. Moreover, in the series the Colonists have lost 240 wickets for 3,569 runs, which gives an average of 14·87 runs per wicket whereas England has sacrificed but 183 wickets for 3,966, which yields the much higher average of 21·12. This shows that with a favourable balance of 57 wickets, England enjoys a nett advantage of 6·25, or 6¼ runs per wicket on the baker's dozen of games. Nothing could be clearer ; nothing could be more decisive.

SOME RECORDS.

A little study of these thirteen scores discloses a few other interesting facts. Thus, the highest total score of any one innings—namely, 551, at the Oval in August, 1884—was the product of Australian willow-wielding. The highest innings by the Englishmen is 434, also made at the Oval in 1886. The lowest innings of the Australians is 63, on the Oval in 1882, and the lowest of England 53 at Lord's in 1888. The highest individual score is also to be credited to the Colonists—W. L. Murdoch's 211 at the Oval in 1884. Mr. Grace is responsible for the highest English score, namely, 170, at the Oval, in 1886. The largest aggregate in any of the matches is that obtained at the Oval in 1884—982 for 28 wickets, or 35 runs per wicket. The lowest aggregate is 291 for 40 wickets, or 7 runs per wicket at Lord's, in 1888. Thus the Australians have some honours incidentally to console them for their lack of glory collectively, so to speak. No three-figure innings were compiled by any batsmen in the 1882, 1888, and 1890 matches, but in the 1880, 1884, and 1886 nine innings each over the century were registered. I append them :—

1880.
W. G. Grace..... 150—W. L. Murdoch, not out... 153

1884.
A. G. Steel..... 148—P. S. McDonnell..... 103
W. W. Read..... 117—W. L. Murdoch..... 211
—H. J. H. Scott..... 102

1886.
A. Shrewsbury..... 164—W. G. Grace..... 170

The only pair of spectacles ever made by an Englishman in the thirteen matches was by G. F. Grace—an unenviable record, which is eclipsed by that of E. Evans and A. C. Bannerman for Australia. Let us hope that the ensuing match at Lord's will be worthy of the best traditions of both English and Australian cricket. On previous " form " England ought to triumph. Still, let the best men win.

THE LATE COLONEL WILLIAM SCOTT.

We regret exceedingly to learn that Colonel William Scott, acting Political Agent in Kathiawar, died of diarrhœa, at Rajkote, early on the morning of Sunday last, in the fifty-third year of his age. Colonel Scott was born in May, 1840. On his joining the service in November, 1857, he was posted to the 19th Regiment Bombay N. I., at Malligaon ; and having attained to the rank of Lieutenant, he was in February, 1861, appointed to act as Quarter-master and Paymaster of the regiment, then stationed at Mehidpur. In January, 1864, Colonel Scott was admitted to the Staff Corps, and in the following year was appointed Assistant Resident at Baroda and Commandant of the Dhari Battalion. He was subsequently Commandant of the Okhamandal Battalion, Dwarka. After a furlough to Europe, and after attaining to the rank of Captain, he resumed charge of his office as Assistant Resident at Dwarka, and Commandant of H. H. the Gaekwar's Okhamandal Battalion in January, 1871. Two years later, Colonel Scott served as president of a special commission in Kathiawar and special officer of police. In 1875 he was appointed Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gondal State. In August, 1881, having acted as First Assistant Political Agent in Kathiawar, he reverted to his substantive appointment of Joint Administrator of Gondal State. In December, 1882, we find him again acting as First Political Agent in Kathiawar. In September, 1883, he was appointed Asssistant Political Agent in charge, Southern Maratha Country Jaghirs. In June, 1885, he was transferred to Mahi Kantha as second-grade Political Agent, and three years later served as *pro. tem.* Political Agent there. In February, 1889, Colonel Scott was confirmed in the office of Political Agent (second grade) at Mahi Kantha. He then went on a long furlough to Europe ; and had since his return to this country been in charge of important political appointments, the last being that of acting Political Agent in Kathiawar during the absence of Sir Edward C. Ollivant on leave to Europe. Colonel Scott had seen active military service during the Indian Mutiny, and wore a medal and clasp. He was present in the pursuit of the Gwalior mutineers under Tantia Topee and other rebels through Malwa, Bundelkund, and Central India, including the actions of Rajgad, Mungrowli, Sindwaho, and Karal in September and October, 1858. In Colonel Scott's death, the State has lost a valued and capable political officer.

MILITARY NEWS.

Amongst the visitors to the Royal Arsenal last week were Capt. Dawson and nine non-commissioned officers of the 9th Bengal Lancers, who were escorted by Capt. Du Cane, R.H.A.

The whole of the 1¾ lakhs of rupees sanctioned to cover the expenses connected with the despatch of troops to the South Lushai country, has been allotted to the Eastern Circle, Bengal.

The War Office has announced the following appointment after approval by her Majesty :—Major-Gen. C. M. Clarke, C.B., now Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces, to be Lt.-Gen. on the Staff in India, and to command the Madras Army and have the local rank of Lt.-Gen. whilst so employed.

The Government of India have decided that native officers and men belonging to Imperial Service Corps, when attached for purposes of instruction to Corps or Departments of Her Majesty's in India, will not be charged hospital stoppages should occasion arise for their treatment in British hospitals.

The battalion of Royal Marines now doing duty at Aldershot is being highly spoken of. A line officer writes that it makes him "quite envious to see these well-grown and well set-up soldiers"—so very different from the prevailing type there. The reason is not far to seek. It is the difference between long and short service.

A decision of some importance to Honorary Warrant Officers drawing pensions in rupees in India has lately been given by the Secretary of State. That functionary has decided that in cases in which distinct rates of pension, fixed in rupees, are laid down for pensioners residing in India, that they cannot be permitted to draw the English rate of pension through an Agent in Europe.

BOMBAY CRICKETERS.

[AN OUTSIDER'S CRITICISM.]

As a cricketer of many years' standing, and one of much experience as a captain of teams, I propose to give you my views on cricket in Bombay generally, and on some of your local players in particular. And because my criticism is not, on the whole, complimentary, it must nevertheless, not be concluded that I deny your cricketers the possession of talent, but it lies latent. I attribute the small scoring and poor shows of Gymkhana and other batsmen entirely to the grounds they have to practice and play matches on—grounds that give many advantages to even the most ordinary bowlers you have, who would be royally " pasted " on Allahabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Calcutta, and other up-country cricket-fields. There are many Bombay cricketers who shape uncommonly well both at the nets and in matches : but their form is entirely vitiated by the treachery of the wickets they have to exhibit themselves on. I have watched cricket for days on the Esplanade and Parsee Gymkhana grounds, and am not surprised that players have developed a wild and funky style. The eccentricities of the ball after delivery are immense. One ball will shoot : another kick up as high as a man's head (I saw Mr. Greig's nose nearly injured thus) : a third will break in an unaccountable and unintentional manner, and as often as not fetch the batsman on his knuckles, ribs, or elsewhere. The result is obvious. Confidence in play is out of the question, and rashness and failure take its place—and bowlers have it all their own way. That this should be so, and that the standard of the quality of Bombay cricket should be consequently depreciated, is very hard on your players. But, taking into consideration the nature of your grounds, *que diable faut-il faire dans cette galere* ? You have, however, a few really sterling cricketers, both European and Parsee. Among the Hindus and Mahomedans, who daily bang the ball about on the Esplanade or elsewhere, I have not observed a single one worth mentioning. The best cricketers in Bombay are those who wear trousers : somehow the dhotie and pads combined seem to influence adversely the batting of those who don them in this grotesque combination.

The foremost Bombay Gymkhana man in batting is, undoubtedly, Mr. Greig of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. He is decidedly good, and consequently scores where another, less able, fails to make runs. Yet on a faster and truer ground many of his colleagues would frequently come off quite as effectively, if not so often. Next to Greig my choice falls on Carnegy, of the Marine Battalion. He is a trouble to some batsman to deal with, for he is a clean hitter all round. Troup ranks next to Carnegy. He is a brilliant and finished bat, and particularly powerful on the off-side. His brother, W. Troup of the North-Western Provinces Police, is, perhaps, the best player in India, and has a phenomenal record. He played quite as a youngster for Gloucestershire, and the great " W. G." held a very justly high estimate of his capabilities. But *your* Troup I should put down as uncertain on an uncertain ground, on a good one I would lay odds on his scoring largely and rapidly. After Greig, Carnegy, and Troup there are none worth very much with the willow. St. Paul, Benson, Wickham, Creagh, Smith, and F. J. Clarke are " smackers," pure and simple, but have no defence : and defenceless smackers are rarely of much use. Brooks, next to Carnegy, Greig, and Troup, is the best man you have. He can hit freely, and can also defend his sticks, after his nervousness vanishes, or he has had a little luck. Major, the younger Clarke, and a few others are of the " barn-door" order, and come in handy when the big-guns require someone to stay in, while the stuffing has to be knocked out of the ball. It is a great pity that, owing to his inability to stand the sun, F. Prevost is unable to play for his club. He is a first-rate bat (well-coached at Rugby, that school that has turned out such splendid cricketers), and about the best cricketer you possess. I have seen him make big scores in remarkably fine form, and against good bowling. And, moreover, there are few in India who can outclass him in fielding at cover point or long-leg. Give me Prevost at cover and " Mr. Rambler " at point, and my adversaries would have a " swift " time. I have not included Johnson and Myall, of H. M. S. Lapwing among the Bombay Gymkhana players, as they are " birds of passage." Both are excellent bowlers and bats, especially Johnson, who is also a smart wicket-keeper—a functionary we Europeans sadly need.

With the exception of Raikes, Carnegy, Sinclair, and F. J. Clarke the Bombay Gymkhana bowling, is decidedly weak, though it sometimes takes wickets—the ground again : and so long as the four I have mentioned are " on their day," they are a tower of strength to their side, that is, supposing they can all play for their side on the same day. But if they happen to be " off " the team they belong to is bound to be beaten. The fielding of our European cricketers, I regret to say, is not of the quality one has a right to expect. There are three or four like Greig, Troup, Carnegy, and Brooks, who field well ; but there are a host who misjudge and miss easy catches, and do not pick up and return a ball clearly.

I will now pass on to the Parsees. As an impartial critic, I say without hesitation that your chief strength in cricket in the city is vested in them, and only special combinations of Europeans in the Presidency can hope to face them with success. The Parsees are too strong for us at all points, and no single club could produce a team that could resist them. The only eleven in India that nearly lowered their colours was that of the North-Western Provinces in 1891, when Whitmore Jones (South Wales Borderers) made 158 runs and H. S. Walker (Scottish Rifles) 87 against the Parsees, who were only saved by time. Lord Hawke's English eleven won a match, certainly, but only by so few runs as to have left the question of supremacy in doubt.

The reason why I think the Parsees have made such rapid strides in cricket is because they practice properly. When at the nets they adopt a system of bowling, batting, fielding, and running which must have influenced their cricket in a very marked degree. One very rarely sees a Parsee practising in a careless, or wild way, or bowling " anyhow." In a match, of course, it is the same, and they, consequently, walk through their adversaries. But it is not their batting that is what might be called their mainspring. The admirable fielding and bowling form their *forte*. It is a downright pleasure to an old cricketer like me to watch a good Parsee team in the field. They work so well together, pick up, and return a ball so smartly, catch faultlessly, bowl with their heads, in fact, are heart and soul in the game. They certainly have some good bats in Mody, (R.E.), the Kangas, Spencer, Cooper, Godrej, Bapasola, Gagrat, Pavri, and Writer : but their great value, I maintain, is as bowlers and fields, and this is enhanced by the excellent wicket-keeping of D. D. Kanga, and the judicious manner Parsee bowlers place their men. They *study* the game, and thus are soon able to find out an opponent's weak points, and provide for his downfall. Though not the most successful, I think, R. E. Mody, the best bat they have, as he is also their best bowler. He is very painstaking and as punishing as the former, and hits hard and clean, specially to square leg. As a bowler he probably stands first in India. He gets a lot of work on a ball, varies his pitch and pace with great 'cuteness, and it is immaterial to him what the ground is like. Next to him, as a bat, undoubtedly comes Bapasola (many rank him first), and then D. D. Kanga and Pavri. The former is left-handed, and cuts harder than any men I have seen out here except W. Troup, H. S. Walker, A. A. Apcar, W. Moran, " B.C.C.," and Sir Guy Campbell. I do not think there are many at Home, who could beat these at this particular stroke. There are a number of Parsee batsmen one would bracket together—all good. Cooper's " whang " is unique. He is wonderfully proficient in pulling an off ball to square-leg. Pavri is a good bowler, too, and a capital captain of a team, and Writer bowls with his head. I have often wondered, with the immense wealth the Parsee community can command, and with the furore for cricket among their youngsters, they do not offer all the stimulus they can to foster the game. And one of the first steps—the most important—in this direction is the employment of a good professional from England, one who has been accustomed to training and coaching young cricketers. The adoption of this step would soon have a salutary effect on Parsee cricket, and would not cost much if results are taken into calculation. Good as the Zoroastrian cricketers are, there is really only one (R. E. Mody) whose style is attractive. He shapes like an Englishman, and is devoid of many blemishes, or awkwardnesses apparent in his companions of almost equal merit. The younger Mody is giving promise of a great cricketing future—he played uncommonly well against Lord Hawke's eleven. The veteran, Dubash, still keeps up the game, and in Engineer the Parsees have a fine colt. It is due to the visit to England of the second team from Bombay that cricket has made such rapid strides in the community : and it is a curious fact that not a single member of the first eleven that appeared on Home grounds now plays the game.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held their adjourned monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Mr. R. M. Sayani occupying the chair. The first business before the meeting was the consideration of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of the sheep and goat market at Delisle Road and the Standing Committee's resolution thereon. Mr. E. B. Carrol proposed that the Corporation were of opinion that it was necessary in order to meet the convenience of the public to retain the sheep and goat market at Delisle Road, but it was desirable to put it upon a proper basis and under proper control, and that the course proposed by the Commissioner appeared to be the best one to adopt in the interest of the public and Municipal revenue. The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy seconded the proposition. Dr. Katrak moved as an amendment that the market should be abolished, and Mr. Badrudin Kur moved another amendment asking the question to be postponed *sine die*. Both the amendments found no seconder, and consequently fell to the ground. The original motion being put to vote was agreed to. A letter, from the secretary, Joint Schools Committee, requesting the Corporation to reserve for the Byculla Vernacular School, a site on the Municipal vacant ground, at Haines Road, opposite the Ripon Mill, the ground to be reserved should be sufficient to accomodate 200 pupils in the building that might hereafter be erected thereon, was referred on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, to the Commissioner for the favour of a report. The report of the Health Officer for the first quarter of 1893, the report on the working of the Jaffer Sulleman Dispensary for the year 1892, and the memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding return of the patients treated in the Infectious Hospital at Arthur Road during the month of May last were recorded. On the motion of Mr. Mehta seconded by Mr. Roughton the Municipal Commissioner was requested to include in the list of amendments, which are shortly to be submitted to the local Legislative Council in connection with the Municipal Act, the memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding copy of letter from the Health Officer on the subject of the proposed pension contribution on his salary and stating that no further amendment of the Act would be shortly be under consideration, it would be a very simple matter to add an amendment dealing with his case. The proposer and seconder of the motion spoke in high terms of the long meritorious services of Dr. Weir. They and several other members were of opinion that the request of that officer should be complied with. On the motion of Mr. Carrol the Corporation sanctioned the acceptance of the offer from the Brittania Mills Company, Limited, of Rs. 5,000 in full satisfaction of all claims against the company for the construction of a road on the Tulsi Pipe Line from the south side of the Fergusson Road to Haines Road. Consideration was given to a letter from the Secretary, to the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, forwarding a copy of the annual report of the working of the Institute for the year ending 31st March, 1893. During the discussion on the letter Mr. K. M. Shroff suggested that the report should be printed and circulated amongst the members of the Corporation. Dr. Bhalchandra moved a rider to the effect that "the Institute be requested to supply 92 copies of the report free of cost to the Corporation for distributing the same amongst the members to be added to the motion, that the letter should be recorded." Mr. P. M. Mehta was against the motion as it stood with the rider added to it. The report which was a bulky volume, he thought would not be looked into by members after it was sent to them. It was unreasonable, he said, to ask the institute, which lived from hand to mouth to supply the Corporation with 92 copies—not a small number, simply because the Corporation contributed a few thousand rupees towards the maintenance of the institute. Mr. Kabraji quite agreed with Mr. Mehta and moved an amendment to the effect that the letter forwarding the report should be recorded. Speaking upon the amendment Mr. Mehta reminded the Corporation that when the plans of the new buildings were approved by them, there was proposed to be kept a room apart for the members of the Corporation where books of reference might be kept for their use. He found that such a room was not set apart and laid at their disposal. He would, therefore, bring forward a motion asking for a room to be placed at their disposal to be used as library where records of the Corporation, reports, and other papers might be kept. The Corporation recorded the letter. On the motion of Mr. Shroff the Municipal Commissioner was requested to inform the Corporation why the proposed system of watering roads by means of hose and stand pipes was not yet introduced, although a sum of Rs. 5,949 was provided for

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE BUDGET.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE following is a report of the discussion which took place on the Budget, and the Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act, at the adjourned meeting of the local Legislative Council, which took place at Poona, on Friday last.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham opened the debate by replying to the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad as to the loss on the working of the book depot. Mr. Oxenham showed that when he took into account the extra stock purchased there was a profit of Rs. 29,750, or nearly twice that of the apparent loss. The business of the depot was gradually being narrowed down and eventually it would cease to exist. Referring to the Bombay University he said that the institution could not be actually described as serving the interest of Bombay city only, but should be described rather as an institution which served the whole of the Presidency. From the list last published in the University Calendar it appeared that of 3,030 candidates for Matriculation, only 397 came from schools in Bombay, and of the 452 candidates who passed the several University examinations only 228 came from colleges in Bombay. Those figures were sufficient to show that the University served the whole of the Presidency. He would add one word more. In the course of preparing the administration report of the Department, he had occasion to make comparison between the beginning and end of the last decennial period of the census. He found that not only had the increase in expenditure on primary education kept pace with the population but had outstripped it fourfold.

The Hon'ble Mr. Panse noticed the continued increase in forest revenue due chiefly to the sale of timber and other forest produce which he thought was a good source of legitimate income; and while admitting that the arrangement to give each village as much acreage of good grazing land from forest reserve as it had of *gairan* around its borders was a good one, deprecated the restriction of the number of cattle allowed to graze and said that the small fee levied was often beyond the means of the villagers, and suggested that the grazing charges should be made altogether nominal; that all the villagers should be allowed to graze cattle within the allotted area, instead of a restricted number. Referring to the system of takavi advances he thought that if the local Government could increase the sum to be advanced beyond that fixed by the imperial Government it should utilise some of its own funds for the purpose, and suggested that a larger sum be set aside this year as the crops in the Southern Division had been damaged by rats and scanty rainfall. He pointed out the unsatisfactory state of the postal communications with Ratnagiri during the [illegible]oon season. During eight months of [illegible] the sea service subsidised by the Gove[illegible]t was satisfactory, but during the rains the mails were carried by runners. Ratnagiri was a head-quarters station, and it would be well if provision were made in the Budget for running a mail tonga between Kolhapur and Ratnagiri during the monsoons.

The Hon. Mr. Shuttleworth said that the Hon. Mr. Natu was reported to have said in his speech of the previous day that the poor villagers had been deprived of their rights to free pasturage; and that Government Resolution No.1050 of 9th February,1880, which allowed certain amount of pasturage land for cattle was a dead letter in practice. He rather thinks he was asking information whether the orders in the letter referred to were being carried out, and the hon. member likewise mentioned several other Government resolutions providing certain concessions to agriculturists resident in forest villages. With regard to the first point, the poor villagers having been deprived of their rights, it might be explained that every acre had been subjected to a carefully-conducted settlement, and an enquiry into the rights claimed by the people, or existing on Government records, and evidence of persons likely to be acquainted with the facts taken. These proceedings were conducted not by forest officers, but specially selected Assistant Collectors. Any rights which we found to exist were scrupulously respected; and any statement that people are not allowed to exercise duly ascertained rights of grazing are devoid of fact. As to the second point, of the orders of Government granting free grazing rights not being carried out, the differentiation of the cattle in a village, showing those who are entitled to free grazing or to pay fees,is made most carefully by the RevenueDepartment without any dictation from a forest officer. When a register is prepared and carefully checked it is returned to the village officers who issue grazing permits and collect the fees. The fees consist of sucking animals, free; agricultural and milch cattle, free; cows, oxen, horses, as. 4; buffaloes, as. 8; for the whole grazing season seven and-a-half to twelve months.

The Hon'ble Mr. Trevor, in replying to the observations of the members on the Financial Statement said that with regard to Mr. Oodaram's suggestion that further details showing the local distribution of revenue and expenditure should be given, he was doubtful whether it would be possible owing to the labour it involved at the busiest time, but agreed with him that it would be useful. Mr. Ranade complained that no definite information was given as to how much longer the Survey Department is to be entertained. It is being gradually reduced as its work draws to a close. At present it is expected it will cease to exist at the end of 1897, though it is not possible to say so with absolute certainty. When all necessary revisions are completed, the future work will be taken over by the Revenue and Land Establishments. As to Mr. Ranchordlal's suggestion that liquor sales should be carried out by Government. Mr. Trevor agreed with Mr. Mackenzie as to its impracticability, and thought that the only difference would be that the profits would go into the pockets of the shopkeepers instead of the farmers, and in any case, Government would not get it, and that the temperance party in England would require a good deal of educating before it would allow Government to stand behind the counter and sell liquor to the drinking classes. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad pointed to the large percentage of expenditure as compared with receipts under the head of Registration. This was not a revenue-earning department any more than law and justice, and would have to be maintained even if it worked at a loss. In answer to the Hon. Mr. Mehta's remark that he could not trace in the Budget Estimates the cost of the reorganisation of the district and presidency police Mr. Trevor said that the provision was not made for the whole year. So far as district police were concerned there was an item of two lakhs in page 98 of the Budget for improving the district police, and a further sum of Rs. 1,34,132 shown at page 103 for the cost of the Bhil Corps, that which comes under the head of special police would when the re-organisation came off be transfered to district police. The presidency police was included in the general estimates as affected by the deductions on account of Municipal contributions. As regarded the deduction in the estimated amount of the Municipal contribution for 1893-94 as compared with that demanded for 1892-93, the details necessary to explain this reduction were not to hand, but he believed it was based on the assumption that the Municipality would for this year accept the proposal of Government that it should pay three-fourths of the total cost of the city police, less the recoveries from the Port Trust and other bodies and individuals for police employed in their service. The item in the Budget was, of course merely an estimate, and the actual amount would be given by the orders of Government in the proper department. As to the remarks on the inclusion of Rs. 14,000 in the Budget on account of Grant Medical College he would observe that here as elsewhere medical education was necessarily connected with medical treatment, and that the Grant Medical College and the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital together formed one combined teaching and healing institution, costing some Rs. 2,40,000; in the absence of any rough and ready division between expenditure on teaching as distinguished from hospital expenses that given in the accounts had been adopted.

His Excellency the Governor, in closing the debate, said: Gentlemen,—I feel sure that it is a satisfaction to my honourable colleagues as to myself that the criticisms which have been offered, and offered I am pleased to say in a most friendly tone, as to the Presidency Budget have not been as to our financial policy generally, but only in regard to a few items of it, which have struck the critics as capable of improvement. It is obviously gratifying to us on this the first occasion on which the Council has had the opportunity of discussing the Budget to find that a general approval has been given to the line upon which the Government has been working all these years,and that it was not subjected to criticism. I do not say that that will be so always, for I quite understand it is possible that our policy when subjected to a closer examination may be more widely criticised, but I feel certain that whether we agree with their criticism or not, we shall always be happy to give most careful attention to the advice tendered even if we do not agree with it. My honourable colleague, Mr. Trevor, in his opening remarks, referred to the fact that on one occasion the Budget was laid upon the table and a discussion took place. I was, until he called my attention to it, entirely ignorant of that fact, but I am bound to say I am not surprised after that first experience of the Bombay Government the practice—it had hardly become a practice; it was the initiation of a practice—was checked summarily by the Government of India, for my honourable colleague and myself discovered with some astonishment that the first endeavour of the Bombay Government, when the contract system was introduced, was to turn to every quarter possible, and find means of imposing taxation. I think at that first meeting the Bombay Government laid four Bills on the table to tax this or that body of the public, and curiously enough the history stops there; but certainly it reads as if peremptory orders came from a higher authority checking this keen desire on the part of the Bombay Government to increase its finances. I can quite sympathise with those honourable members who came to this meeting and found themselves not supplied so well as other members with the details of the Budget Estimates. As I explained yesterday, the detailed Budget is prepared by the Government of India, and it comes to us late in the year, and we had no more opportunity of looking at the figures than other members of this Council. If it is possible to get the Government of India to expedite the publication it will certainly be to the advantage not only of the members of Council, but to the Executive Government, and my honourable colleague, I daresay, will find it in his power to ask the Comptroller-General for the details earlier. With regard to that I think it would be a good thing if honourable members would consider whether they prefer to discuss the Budget early in the year without the details or later when the details are supplied. As to the suggestion of Mr. Oodaram that the details might be more easily understood and more interesting if the divisional allotments were shown, there is always the objection to a proposal of this kind that increases the number of forms which have to be filled up, the number of clerks employed, and means generally elaborating a statement which to the lay comprehention is not easy, and which would in reality rather tend to confuse even those thoroughly cognisant of the way of constituting a Budget. The reform has not escaped attention. Some two years ago it occurred to me that it would be interesting to know how the allotments as regards public works were distributed in the four divisions of the Presidency, and I instituted inquiries and discovered to my own satisfaction and that of my colleagues that on the whole the distribution compared with the population was fairly even. Mr. Oodaram also referred to the subject of the district judges at Shikarpur, and my honourable colleague Mr. Birdwood, pointed out that we had sent some of our best men there, but I do not think my honourable colleague pointed out that it frequently happens that a place is deprived of its full official establishment through no fault of Government, but through casualty or ill-health of one of the officers, which necessitates drawing officers from other parts of the country. Of all stations in the Presidency, I think Mr. Oodaram will admit that Shikarpur is not one of the most unlikely to cause casualty, and the reason why it has been short of officers is not from any reluctance on the part of Government to appoint them, but from the necessity of officers having to leave Shikarpur. My honourable colleague Mr. Trevor did not refer to the abolition of the Jhelum. I admit that it is perfectly easy to take up a Budget Statement, and say with regard to any particular part of the country expenditure on certain items here and there might be cut down. But I would ask Mr. Oodaram what would happen if there were floods in the Shahbunder division and the Superintendent could not get up the river? The Jhelum has been extremely useful not only in cases like this but in bringing soldiers up and down the river Indus and in cases of a breach. It would be positive madness not to keep a sufficiently large boat for the conveyance of the officers who are responsible for looking after the safety of the banks and the people. Mr. Oodaram also alluded to town and village conservancy in Sind. Well, I am afraid that his description as regards the larger municipal towns is undoubtedly correct. Only the other day I was reading the report of the Sanitary Commissioner, and he referred in soothing terms to the backwardness of the municipalities in Sind in spending so little on conservancy as compared with the amount spent on education. I daresay there is a good deal of truth in it, but at the same time it does occur to me as merely a visitor to this country—I am saying only what presents itself to me from a rather cursory review of the situation—that there are elements of conservancy which we have not in Europe, and which render hardly so necessary modern European methods of conservancy. In Sind itself you have a scorching sun for the greater part of the year, and that is about as good a conservator as any medicm you can find in Europe. At the same time I do not doubt that the Sanitary Commissioner is right, and that there are objectionable practices which might be improved away altogether or modified, and I think, with the extension of local self-government which has taken place in Sind and the extension of education, that it ought by degrees to produce such modification. I do not think Government officials are backward in urging on the Municipalities in that direction. It is even said that they are almost too coercive.

The Hon. M. Oodaram: I was speaking as to the villages of Sind.

His Excellency: That must be left very largely to the advice and example of the leading men of the village, and as education advances I hope those objectionable practices will be improved away. I wondered before this Council met whether I should find a general concensus of opinion in one direction, and I am surprised not to find a general pressure from all parts of the Presidency and an attack upon Government revenue. But I am bound to say there has been a considerable concensus of opinion from different parts of the Presidency, from Sind down to the Presidency City, that Government officers ought to remove the carcases of dead animals. I am quite aware in this country that every duty is expected to be performed by Government, but unless it can be shown that there are no officials or other bodies upon whom the responsibility of removing such carcases lay I do not think it can be expected that we should lay this additional work on Government. With regard to educated men in the police my honourable colleague, Mr. Trevor, has touched on that point. I can assure Mr. Oodaram that to a rather more limited extent than himself Government is with him, and we hope by raising the pay to improve the class of men that come into the police in the lower grades, and that has been the basis on which our recommendation was made to the Government of India. It took us some little time to induce the Government of India to understand that wages in Bombay are higher than in Bengal. Sir David Barbour and Sir Phillip Hutchins, however, seem to have recognised the fact that higher wages were necessary for the lower grades of the police in this district, and I hope that sanction to our scheme will come at no distant date. As I am touching on the police I may refer briefly to the question of the city police on which Mr. Mehta has spoken,and which has been replied to by my honourable colleague on my left. There has been a good deal of confusion about the city police, because there are two establishments under discussion. There is the old establishment and the scale of contribution sanctioned by the Government of India and which is in force this year, and by which the Municipality contributes such an amount as the Government lay down under the Act, and there is also the new scheme of re-organisation which may come in some time or other, and with it the new scale of Government contribution fixed by the Government of India. That has caused a little confusion, and even in the correspondence the confusion is present. In this present case I believe the discrepancy which has been discovered, and which my honourable colleague has not been able to explain clearly at this moment, is due to the fact that we started the year under the old system. Government stated what they thought the Corporation ought to contribute, but at the same time anticipated that six months hence the new scheme will come into work, and Government would contribute one-quarter, and I cannot help thinking the reduction this year compared with last year is because we estimated the amount we thought the Corporation would have to contribute on the old basis for six months and under the new scheme for six months. So far we have been disappointed that the new scheme has not been approved of, and we hesitated to put down the whole amount and only calculated for half-a-year. That is I believe one of the solutions of the discrepancy which Mr. Mehta discovered, and which I hope my colleague will be able to explain subsequently. I dont think it has ever been the wish of Government to charge the Municipality with any of those extra charges which can be shown to be purely for the work of Government. We certainly do not wish to be unfair in that matter, our contention is as regards most points as to the amount which is a fair contribution to take from the Municipality, and we do not wish to place on their shoulders burdens which are for work purely for the benefit of Government. Turning again to education I would like to supplement the remarks I made yesterday. I said the Government contribution to the City of Bombay was three lakhs. I have telegraphed to Bombay, and I now find that it is, exclusive of the medical colleges and charges for the Director of Public Instruction and Inspection, nearly three and-a-half lakhs. I trust, by the way, that what I said yesterday with regard to higher education in Sind will not be misunderstood and construed into the meaning that Government will retire from the aid it gives to higher education. As a matter of fact we have not reduced our contributions to higher education except in the matter of the University. With regard to that institution it has never entered my mind that it serves Bombay alone, and whilst I have no doubt that the figures the Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham has given showing that the city is only interested to a limited extent in the examining work done by the University. Of course it is an examining body, and not a teaching body, and it does not alter the main principles of the case to which I addressed myself yesterday. With regard to the remarks of Mr. Ranade who objected to Government reducing its balances that was dealt with by Mr. Nugent. I dont think the Hon'ble Mr. Ranade was sufficiently definite in the advice he proposed to give to Government. I understand him to object to our imposing on the balances of the past year. It seems to me that that means we are to keep a balance larger than that which the Government of India has stated as neccessary. The Government of India has put the figure at twenty lakhs, and I dont understand why we should consider ourselves wiser than them, and lay up a store which would be useless until a stress of weather came and which might from previous experience, prove a temptation to neighbouring Governments, and might result in Bombay Government not having the advantage of the balance it stored up. Part of the balance we have used in the construction of the Darkout Railway. I fancy the people of Sind must be grateful that we have improved their means of communication and the means of bringing the harvest in the Nara Valley into the market, and improved generally the means of communication they have hitherto had with their fellow-men. I must remind my hon. friend that the expenditure on this railway is not money we shall not see again. It is an investment, for we have taken care that if it is taken over by the Government of India, or by a private company, we shall receive back the money we have laid out on the railway. It it said that we have paid too high rates for the North-Western Railway. When we entered into the bargain those were the best terms we could get, and notwithstanding that Mr. Panse considers them exorbitant, I trust there will be a modest interest on the investment. As regards the amount entered in the Budget for water-supply and village sanitary works there has been unanimous gratitude evinced by all those who have benefited by the course we have adopted. I trust as funds are available that that is a direction in which we shall continue to help villages, because my humble opinion is—not being skilled in sanitary matters—that in this country the introduction of good water is a valuable work. Speaking with the experience of the effects at Ahmedabad and Sholapur where cholera was very bad, I do believe we can do more for the people of villages and municipal towns by introducing good water than by a considerable outlay upon what is called village sanitation. As regards the point raised by Mr. Setalvad as to experimental cultivation, what my hon'ble colleague has said is right, amateur farming does not pay in India any more than in any other parts of the world. I hope, however, he will bear in mind that Government is in the position of the large landowner in more western countries. There the landowner undertakes experiments regardless of expense in the hope of good coming out of them, which will be of benefit to the farming classes. The Government is in that position, and he must not grudge the money spent on carrying out experiments which may do something to assist the practical knowledge of agriculture of the country. Personally, I believe, the practical agriculturist in any part of the world is a good farmer, because he farms by the light of experience, but it cannot be denied that in the direction of producing cattle, horses, and sheep means have been discovered after a considerable expenditure of money, to greatly benefit the breeds and increase the profit. As regards the railway registration the fact is that the figures are obtained for the benefit of the Government and not the railways. In conclusion, let me again thank you for the generous spirit in which you have criticised the financial policy of Government. I can assure you we will pay attention to your remarks, and if we have seemed a little confused ourselves with regard to our own Budget on one or two items, I am sure you will accept our explanation as regards the late supply of the detailed estimates, and we shall endeavour on another occasion to be able to supply you with details in as clear a form as we possibly can.

BILL TO AMEND THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Birdwood, in moving the first reading of the Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay, said: Your Excellency,—The Bill of which I am in charge is a short Bill, containing four sections only. But it would be a mistake to measure its importance by the number of its sections. It provides for two matters of special importance to the people of Bombay, and has been introduced at the request of the Municipal Corporation with the approval of the Government of India. The Bill has already been published in the *Government Gazette* in pursuance of an order by your Excellency under Rule 15 of the Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of this Council, and such publication is deemed under the Rules to be the introduction of the Bill. With the Bill has been published a statement of objects and reasons, which is in the hands of Hon'ble Members. But though the Council has thus become acquainted with the general intention of the Bill, it is perhaps desirable that I should explain, a little more fully than is done in that Statement, its precise aim and scope. The first part of the Bill provides for an extention of the time for repaying the debt due by the Municipality to the Government of India in connection with the construction of the Vehar Lake and water works. The history of this debt, so far as it is relevant for the purposes of the Bill, will be found in S. 140 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1872. It appears that the original estimate of the cost of the works amounted to 25 lakhs of rupees. That estimate was, however, greatly exceeded; and it was agreed that one-half of all sums expended in excess of 25 lakhs of rupees, whether in constructing the lake or in paying compensation to the holders of land on the site of the lake, should be defrayed out of the public revenue The result of this arrangement was to throw on the Government a charge of Rs. 45,42,394; while the debt of the Municipality amounted to Rs. 37,30,053. That was the amount of the debt on the 1st July, 1863. By the Act of 1872 it was provided that this sum should be repaid, with interest at 4 per cent, per annum, by monthly instalments of Rs. 14,600 till the whole should be liquidated; and this provision is repeated in the Municipal Act of 1888. In accordance with this arrangement, the last instalment of the debt would be payable in A. D. 1915. Now, as the Council is well aware, it was found, as time went on, that the supply of water from the Vehar Lake was inadequate for the requirment of the great city of Bombay, even after the water supply had been supplemented by the Tulsi Lake; and in 1886 the Municipality applied to the Government of India for a further loan of 123 lakhs of Rupees to enable them to carry out the great Tansa lake project, which was so successfully brought to completion during the past year. The Government of India were unable, from the resources at their disposal to grant this loan, nor were they prepared to comply with a further request by the Municipality that the Government should guarantee a loan to be raised by the Corporation in the open market; for there were numerous objections to such a course. But in view of the difficulties which the Municipality would probably meet with in raising such a loan without a guarantee, the Government of India were willing to extend the period for repaying the Vehar loan so as to make it conterminous with the period for repaying the proposed Tansa loan. The result of this concession will be to extend the period of the Vehar loan by 37 years, instead of the last instalment being payable in 1915, it will be payable in 1952. The monthly instalment of Rs. 14,600 provided by the Acts of 1872 and 1882 will, by the present Bill, be reduced to Rs. 9,498. The monthly reduction of expenditure on this account will, therefore, amount to Rs. 5,102; and the annual reduction to Rs. 61,224. The arrangement will be a perfectly fair one, for while it will relieve the ratepayers of the present generation of a portion of the burden which they have hitherto borne it will not unduly shift that portion on to the shoulders of a future generation, which ought not to object to making some payment for the benefits which the men of our day have secured for them. The object of the second part of the Bill is to free the Municipality from certain restrictions, which had been very seriously crippling its income in the past. Under Section 22 of the Act of 1888 surplus moneys at the credit of the Municipal fund which are not required for current charges may from time to time be deposited at interest with the Bank of Bombay or be invested in public securities. Now the first of the two courses legally open to the Municipality it is practically impossible for it to adopt; for this simple reason that it is the rule of the Bank of Bombay to allow no interest on current deposits. Though the Municipality, deposits its balances in that Bank, it cannot do so at interest. The only legal alternative for it is to invest all its balances in public securities. But it is obvious that such a course might sometimes be inconvenient. For instance, if the Municipality were forced to buy when securities were high, and then, to meet perhaps a sudden call, were to sell the same securities at a loss. They ought surely to be at liberty, like other investors, to watch the market, and derive such advantage as they can from the financial and commercial knowledge at their command. There is no such restriction placed on the Calcutta Municipality, as is placed by law on the Bombay Municipality, nor, I am told, is any such restriction to be met with in any borough in England. Nor is there any reason for continuing the restriction; for surely if the Municipality of such a City as Bombay can be entrusted to collect taxes within the limits laid down by law and to spend those taxes on numberless important objects for which the Act provides, it can be safely trusted to take good care of the money after it is collected and before it is spent. The Bombay Government, at all events, are satisfied that the interests of ratepayers will be in no way prejudiced by according to the Corporation the liberty that is asked for. With the safeguards provided in the amended Section no risk will be unduly run of losing the funds entrusted to the Municipality. On the contrary it will be distinctly to the advantage of ratepayers that the Corporation should be in a position to put out their balances on interest; for, of recent years, these balances have been large. A few years ago, they amounted to 18 lakhs of rupees, and it was stated at a meeting of the Corporation that the sum annually lost by the Municipality from the balances being locked up, amounted to between Rs. 40,000 and 50,000 per annum, as some portion of the balances could have been placed in the Exchange Banks at a fixed deposit of 3 per cent. and in current deposit at 2 per cent. At this moment, I understand that the balances are still higher than the figure I have named. There is surely no reason why the ratepayers should thus be forced to let their money lie idle for the benefit of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay. As I have said the proposed legislation has the approval of the Government of India and I trust it will be accepted by this Hon'ble Council. I think this Government may fairly claim that a measure which will ensure an annual saving of more than Rs. 60,000 in Municipal expenditure, and will enable the Municipality to increase its annual income by about Rs. 40,000 is one of no slight importance; for it will materially increase the power of the Municipality to discharge the stupendous responsibilities imposed upon it by law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oodaram Mulchand said that inconvenience had been felt in Karachi by the restriction. He considered that the same facility should be given to Karachi as was now proposed to afford Bombay.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hussan Ali Bay Effendi said: The Bill before the Council contemplates a most important change concerning the Municipal surplus funds, and it behoves the Council to proceed with it very cautiously. The law as it stands permits the investment of the funds only in two ways (Sec. 123 of the Bombay Municipal Act III. of 1888) either by depositing in the Bank appointed by Government, which is the Bank of Bombay, or by investing them in public securities. It is true the law requires that the deposits in the Bank should fetch interest, but it by no means permits that for the sake of the interest the funds should be jeopardised. Therefore, if public securities alone be not a sufficient source for investment one or two more sources of investment might be devised and permitted, but they ought to be well defined and limited. On looking at Sec. 493 of the Bengal Act, which is called the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act (Act II. of 1888) I find that after providing for certain objects it runs as follows: "Then they (Municipal Commissioners) shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities, or in any securities guaranteed by Government, or in Calcutta Municipal Debentures in the names of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal and the Accountant General of Bengal. . . . to be by them held as trustees. This provision of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act furnishes a good guide as to how the Municipal surplus funds ought to be invested. It is true this provision refers to the reserved fund, but in principle it would make no difference in application to any Municipal fund at all. The proposal that the investment both as to its nature and limits should be left to a Standing Committee of ten persons, of whom, after all, the majority must rest with six only, or with five only with the casting vote of the chairman, may not prove a sufficient safeguard in all cases. Therefore, I think that the Bill should be referred to a special Committee both for inquiry and report, sufficient time being given to the public and the press to pass their criticisms on the measure, as contemplated by rules 14 and 25 laid down for the conduct of business of the Legislative Council. It is a matter of surprise that up to this time no criticism has appeared in any of the Presidency newspapers, but this may be due to a want of grasp of the Bill, and the statement of objects. Precautions to legislation on the point are all the more necessary, because we hear from the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that at times there has been such a large balance of surplus funds as eighteen lakhs of rupees requiring investment and for which it is intended by this Bill to give a power to invest.

The Hon'ble Mr. W. E. Macdonell said: I do not wish to oppose the first reading of this Bill, but at the same time I would suggest the expediency of not proceeding further with it in its present shape until certain of its provisions have been more fully considered. I refer to section 4, which gives power to the Standing Committee of dealing with certain moneys. The terms of this Bill defining what these moneys are,do not seem to me very clear, and I hope I have not misunderstood them. I will refer first to the Municipal Fund. In section 3 of the Bombay Municipal Act I find an enumeration of the various sources of the moneys credited to this fund, such as taxes, fines, fees, etc., and at the beginning of the section I find the following words: "All moneys received by or on behalf of the Corporation under the provisions of this Act or of any other enactment at the time in force, or under any contract." From these words I infer that the proceeds of the loans raised by the Municipality go in the first instance to this fund, and sums representing the unexpended balance of such loans will at times be lying there. I have heard it stated that the Municipality has had as much as 40 lakhs of unexpended loans thus lying on its hands. Now, if this Bill becomes law, and the Standing Committee resolves to exercise the powers vested in them by the Act, what material will they find in the Municipal Fund to exercise their powers upon? After allowing for current charges, it is conceivable that they will find a surplus consisting of those unexpended balances of loans, of the amount to be set apart for the sinking funds, and a general balance which I will call the revenue balance. These are the three items to which I would call attention—the unexpended loan, the sinking fund, and the revenue balance. Now by section 4 (1) of the Bill the Standing Committee may, after providing for current charges, deposit with the Bank of Bombay, or invest in public securities, the surplus arising from these three sources. Further, by section 4 (1) (a) they may deal as they think fit with the surplus that remains after providing for the sinking fund and current charges, but after these provisions are made, the surplus that remains will consist of the unexpended loans and what I have called the revenue balance. As I have pointed out, the unexpended loans may at times amount to very large sums. It is therefore proposed to give the Standing Committee unlimited power of dealing with these large sums, and not only unlimited but irresponsible power, for by sub-section 3 of section 4 any loss arising from their investments is to be debited to the Municipal Fund. I submit that the Bill puts far too much power in the hands of the Standing Committee. It is true certain safeguards are introduced; ten at least of the twelve members of the committee must be present when their investments are sanctioned, and the committee may not delegate its powers to a sub-committee. On the other hand, by section 49 (f) of the Municipal Act, every question in the Committee is decided by a majority and the chairman has a casting vote; consequently the result ultimately arrived at is this: that the unlimited powers granted by the Bill may be exercised by the Commissioner and five members of the Standing Committee. I cannot think that this is a prudent arrangement. I therefore urge that it should be re-considered before proceeding further, and the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon. Mr. Chotalal opposed the Bill on the ground that it put too much power into the hands of the Standing Committee. He considered it would be a wise plan if the Municipality reconsidered the subject. The Corporation might have many wise and experienced men in its body, but they know to what extent the mania for speculation ran sometimes and in the time of the Back Bay share mania few escaped.

The Hon'ble Mr. Padumjee said; I find that I cannot approach the question of investment of surplus funds of the Bombay Corporation, but with great diffidence. For on the one hand, although it would be a piece of hardihood to challenge the wisdom of a body of gentlemen that has after due consideration sought the assistance of this Honourable Board to amend its law, on the other hand the fact that some danger lurks behind the giving of the power contemplated, should not be, in my humble opinion, lost sight of. The failure of the Glasgow Bank, several Australian banks, and not to go so far East, or so far West, the recent failure of a bank at Bombay considered at one time to be as safe as any other exchange Bank in that city, ought to serve as a warning to us. The loss that I have personally suffered in the failure of a bank, and that borne by a small gank in which I take an interest, might be considered by some to have warped my views on the subject; but those who may be inclined to think so, the sufferers reply is, "they laugh at scars who never felt a wound." Better in my opinion to lose a part in the shape of interest, than risk the whole capital. That the first city in India possesses speculative geniuses of the first quality should be borne in mind. If this loss of interest is considered as really a serious matter, I think the difficulty can be partially at least met by investments in Government Paper. Shrewd men of business (between whom and spectators I make a difference) of whom the Corporation is sure to have some on its board, may be trusted to make some profit by the purchase and sale of Government Promissory notes, keeping always a small reserve in the Bombay Bank for emergent demands. I have been informed by practical men doing business in Government Paper of the nature mentioned, that they can by such transactions make between six and eight per cent. per annum as profit; now admitting that the waiting policy which is the principal feature of the trade, may not suit the Bombay Municipality's requirement, still even with selling out at unsuitable times, the rate of interest in my opinion need not fall very short of two per cent., the gain expected by depositing with banks paying that rate of interest on current, accounts or there is no reason, why the Corporation should not advance spare monies as the Bombay Bank itself does, on demand notes on the security of Government Paper. I do not think the Bank of Bombay wishes to treat the Corporation in any ill beral spirit; nor do I think there is any call for an amendment of the law to cause the bank to alter its decision by holding the section over it in *terrorum*, because I believe the bank treats all its other constituents in a similar manner, and it is possible that with tightness of the money market setting in, the bank may again allow the interest on deposits which it has withheld now; and until then perhaps any appeal to legislation may be deferred. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that the consideration of the amendment of the section of the Bill as regards investment of surplus funds of the Corporation of Bombay, should be postponed for one year.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said: I most cordially thank the hon'ble member who moved the first reading of the Bill, and I do so specially for his generous recognition of the capacity for local self-government shown by the Bombay Corporation. I thank my friends who have come from Karachi for the interest they take in the City of Bombay, and I do so more warmly, because they are rivals to the City of Bombay. With regard to what has fallen from Mr. Oodaram I say that the Bombay Corporation stands in a somewhat different position to the Municipalities of the Mofussil. The constitution of the Bombay Corporation is different, and the difference is by no means a small one. As I suppose honourable members are aware, we are far more limited in our functions and we are unambitious in our efforts at local self-government. Other Municipalities have executive functions entrusted to them. The Bombay Corporation on its own initiative had its executive functions placed in the hands of a Commissioner who is supplied by Government. I myself pressed strenuously upon this Council and the Corporation that it was a wiser plan not to assume to itself executive functions, but to let them be vested in a responsible Commissioner appointed by Government. The constitution of the Karachi Municipality and the Bombay Municipality is different, therefore the criticism applied to Bombay is a little irrelevant. I cannot quite recognise the claim of district municipalities to be placed on the footing of Bombay so long as their constitution differs. It seems to me that some of the members who have spoken to this Bill are not quite aware of the circumstances under which we applied for it. Formerly the Bank of Bombay paid two per cent. on the current account of the Municipality and three per cent., on fixed deposits and the Corporation was treated as a valuable customer of the Bank, because the large sums it had in hand assisted the Bank in its business. Some time ago the Bank refused to pay interest. At first it was not known whether that refusal was of a temporary character or not. If it had there would have been no need now for legislation. The Corporation applied to the Bank of Bombay and asked whether the new rule was a temporary or a permanent one, and we got an emphatic reply that it was a permanent one, and we need not look for any alteration of the existing arrangement. I think that will satisfy the Hon. Mr. Padumjee that the Corporation have been by no means hasty in asking for legislation. Then with regard to the danger of entrusting these powers to the Corporation I may say, first, that I am very thankful to Government for so generously recognising our capacity, and I may express some surprise that the hon'ble gentlemen who have spoken before me should not have taken the same generous views. I will not say we are the first city in India, for I am sick of hearing those words. Take Bombay as it is and the Corporation as it is and consider the way we have discharged the duties cast upon us since 1865. They must remember too that the Corporation of Calcutta which is invested with no larger functions have exercised the power we ask for in a manner perfectly consistent with safety. I think, speaking on behalf of the Corporation, I might have expected a somewhat more generous recognition from the mofussil members. Hon'ble gentlemen will remember that it is not the aim of the Corporation to go about speculating. The power is asked for more as a safeguard against undue pressure and to secure from the Bank of Bombay a just consideration, of the interests of the Corporation, because if it is felt that the hands of the Corporation are not tied the Bank will be alive to the necessity of considering the claims of the Corporation in a fair and just manner. Then my Lord it has been said by the Hon. Mr. Chotalal that the Corporation ought to start a kind of banking business. I sincerely trust that no such burden will be added to the enormous duties which already lie upon us. It has been suggested that we should lend money on Government securities.

The Hon. Mr. Chotalal: I said upon demand loans.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: It would not be easy to invest monies in that way,and even that is a power which might not always be safely exercised, and money might not always be to hand when it was required.

His Excellency: How much notice was required by the Bombay Bank for removal from current account.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta: For small amounts no notice was required and for a lakh of rupees a short notice. The Hon. Mr. Macdonnell has pointed out that the Corporation has sometimes large funds on hand from its current revenue and unspent loans, though as a rule it is nothing like the forty lakhs mentioned. On one occasion I believe this sum was reached, but the circumstances were explained. With regard to the Hon. Mr. Hassan Ali's argument that there had been no proper discusion of the Bill, I say this matter was largely discussed in the Corporation, and although there has been no discussion since the publication of the Bill in the *Government Gazette* before that every argument I have heard to-day was put forward and the Bill was discussed in the Press. Under these circumstances I hope my Lord that hon'ble gentlemen will not insist upon delaying this matter any longer. If it is delayed it will mean that the Corporation will be a loser by several thousands of rupees. I quite agree with the remarks of hon'ble members that have fallen with regard to the position of the Standing Committee. I do not propose to give the power in the first instance to the Corporation because the subject of investment can be better discussed in Committee, but I think it is well that the Corporation should have the power in case the decision of the Standing Committee does not meet with their approval of saying that the investment should not take place. With that safeguarding clause I hope hon. members will give to the city that generous recognition of the capacity of the city for local self-government which your Excellency has done.

His Excellency: Do I understand that you are prepared to move an amendment?

The Hon. Mr. Mehta: Yes, I will do so at the second reading.

The Hon. Mr. James Currie opposed the Bill on the ground that the arguments brought forward were not sufficient to justify the change asked for. He submitted that for the proper working of the Municipality of Bombay it was unnecessary to have such large balances in hand as those mentioned, and it was enough that they had power to invest in Government securities. He considered it would be a mistake to make an exception in the case of Bombay, even though it was regarded as the first city in India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birdwood desired to point out that the Hon. Mr. Hasan Ali's reference to the Calcutta Municipal Act was not quite complete. Sections 407 and 403 of the Act occur in the Chapter relating to the Municipal Debt, and the restrictions laid down in those Sections relate only to the Reserve Fund, which corresponds with the Sinking Fund, provided for in Section 109 (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) of the Bombay Act. Now it was not proposed by the present Bill to remove any restrictions affecting the Sinking Fund. As the Hon. Mr. Macdonell rightly surmised, it was proposed to make the Municipalty free to deal only with the Revenue balances and the floating Debt balances. As to such moneys no restriction was placed on the Calcutta Municipality and it was proposed, by express legislation, to give equal freedom to Bombay.

His Excellency: I find myself in the novel position of being for once on the side of the Municipality. In the past it has been my misfortune as a rule to array my forces on the other side, but in the course of time I am glad to find myself able to support that body. It strikes me as somewhat curious reading as I do very carefully so much as is supplied to Government of the extracts from the Native Press and the tone of great confidence that is there expressed in the principle of local self-government. I say I am surprised to find amongst the speakers whose native home is in this country,and who themselves largely represent the principle of local self-government, that they hesitate to place confidence in that principle and in one of its most distinguished examples, namely, the Municipality of Bombay. A Tory Governor like myself might have been expected to oppose the principle of local self-government and betray a want of confidence in that principle and in a body like the Bombay Municipality, but I find myself showing a trust in that Municipality and with a belief that it is capable of managing its own affairs. It seems inconsistent that if the Bombay Municipality is capable of raising legitimately a sum of something like sixty lakhs a year and of spending legitimately and wisely something above that sum and of raising enormous loans and of administering the expenditure of those loans with discretion, it seems an extraordinary thing that a body like that is not to be entrusted to invest with discretion and wisdom and without any idea of a gambling spirit some portions of those monies they have obtained either by loan or from the ratepayers. When the question was first before Government I took the opportunity of consulting the most recent expositions of local self-government, and I wrote to the Chairman of the County Council of my own county and the London County Council and asked whether any restrictions had been placed on their powers as regards the investment or deposit of surplus monies, and I found no restriction had been placed on their powers. Some comparison has been drawn between the Mofussil Municipalities and the Corporation of Bombay. Well, the question before us is not as to the extension of power to the Mofussil, it is to the Bombay Municipality, but as the question has been raised I would ask Mr. Hassan Ali, Mr. Currie, and Mr. Oodaram do their proceedings in the Karachi Corporation excite anything like the interest the meetings of the Bomb

THE FATAL RIOTS AT PRABHAS PATAN.

As mentioned in our issue of the 26th instant serious riots occurred at Prabhas Patan near Veraval on Tuesday last. We received several letters from residents of the place giving us more or less full particulars, but preferring to gather these from independent enquiry, we sent a man down to Prabhas Patan with instructions to make the fullest investigations and to report to us with perfect impartiality. He has now returned and we present the results of his enquiries to our readers. The last day of the Moharrum was Tuesday the 25th instant. The Junagadh Police Superintendent Mr Lallubhai Hattising had proceeded to Prabhas Patan shortly before, to make arrangements for keeping the peace, and was present with 25 Police Sepoys at the Tirveni Gate on the evening of the 25th, more Police Sepoys had been posted at a sacred place of the Hindus called Dehutsurg. He had issued a notice to the Mahomedans requesting them not to take their tazziahs by the road passing the Hindu temples, and when the Mahomdans came out by the Tirveni gate, he and his sepoys endeavoured to personally deliver these notices to them. The Mahomedans however, refused to accept these notices and Mr. Lallubai and his man were struck with stones. The Mahomedans then proceeded with their tazziahs shouting Ali, Ali, not by the road which the police had asked them to take, but by the very road past the Hindu temples, which they had been warned they must not use. On the banks of the Tirvani river, at the Dehutsurg near the temples, they met the Police Daffedar and his sepoys, who had been stationed there by the Superintendent, and fell upon them, killing the Daffedar instantaneously, while many sepoys were wounded. The Mahomedan mob then entered the temple of Ramchanderji, and looted it. They then went to another temple the *Bethuk* of Maha Prabhuji the doors of which they set on fire, and they polluted the temple, removing the ornaments from the idol called Daojee. Here a Hindu goldsmith named Trikum Haridass was met and killed, and another Hindu named Jeyram Bhagga nearly met with a horrible death. He had been hurt and covering himself up hoped to escape notice by feigning death: the Mahomedans however placed the corpse of the Goldsmith Trikum on Jeyram's body and drenching both with kerosine oil, set fire to the live and dead man: the Mahomedans did not wait to see the result but made off for another temple, luckily for Jeyram, who threw himself into the river and extinguished his flaming clothes. The third temple is named Gujanund and here also they set fire to the doors, killing a Bawa named Brimanund and looting the temple. Two Bawas named Buldevram and Kursondass and two Brahmins named Wullubhji Ruttonji, and Jani Jeyshunker Runchhod were also killed about this time near other temples, bringing up the unmbers of men killed to seven. All the corpses were thrown into the river with the exception of that of the goldsmith Trikam which was found in a charred state in a temple.

The Mahomedans then sent a man to the doctor in charge of the dispensary ordering him to come and examine the bodies, but he refused to go; later on one Abdur Rahman, a Mahomedan peon of the Munsiff of Patan went to the doctor with the same request, who thinking the authurities had sent for him agreed to go. The compounder, jailor and vaccinator were sitting by him and volunteered to accompany him so they with his peon set out with the Munsiff's peon. When they had reached a spot outside the town between the temples of Rudreshwar and Suraj Narayen they were met by the mob, one of whom snatched away the sword from the Mahome dan peon and cut the doctor down killing him on the spot. The doctor whose name was Manohurdas Ravjee was brutally hacked. The jailor Nursey, Compound er Hurri and Vaccinator Khimchand were also killed on the spot, these latter with axes and clubs, the only one escaping with his life being the doctor's peon Dyal who was badly hurt. The ruffians then bound together with their turbans the corpses of doctor, the jailor, and the compounder, and threw them into a quarry. The doctor's peon who though senseless was still living, was bound to the vaccinator's corpse and flung with it into another quarry. The Munsiff's peon who had fetched the doctor to the mob, then went and reported what had occurred to Mr. Lallubhai, the Police Superintendent, who hastened to the spot, but the mob had by this time returned to the town. The Police Superintendent found the corpses of the doctor, the jailor and the compounder which had been tied together: and the other seven corpses were found the same night—six being taken out of the river. The vaccinator's corpse with the doctor's peon tied to it was not found till the next morning. Besides these, some twenty persons were severely wounded, two of whom have since died, a Bawa and a police Sepoy. We may mention that one of these severely wounded is a woman who had taken provisions to a Bawa [illegible] one of the rioters. Captain Reid Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Prant arrived at Prabhas Patan on the evening of the 26th, and on the morning of the 27th eleven corpses which had been kept outside the town at Jeevraj Bhais dhurmsala were shown to him, after which the relatives of the deceased took the corpses away. No arrests had been made by the authorities up to the time our informant left Prabhas Patan—this morning at 5 o'clock. It appears that the Police had no arms with the exception of ordinary batons, while the Mahomedans had lathis, and axes and those who were in the State service had swords. Since the events mentioned above all Hindus have closed their shops and a large body of Mahomedans have collected at the Juma Masjid. The Chief Judge of the Sadar Adalat and the Munsiff of the Zilla Adaulat Junagadh have arrived at Patan.—"Kathiawar Times."

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE LIVERPOOL CUP.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JULY 21.

The sixty-sixth Liverpool cup of 1,500 sovs.; the second to receive 150 sovs., the third 100 and the fourth 50 from the stakes; by subscription of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 3 only if declared; a handicap. Winners after June 21st, at noon, of any two races, or of one value 200 sovs., or of a handicap of any value, 5 lbs.; of a handicap value 200 sovs., or of any race value 300, 7lbs.; of two handicaps of any value or of one handicap value 400 sovs. 12 lbs. extra. Cup Course, one mile and three furlongs.

Col North's b or br c Simonian, by St Simon—Garonne, 5 years, 7st 9lbs Barrett..... 1
Mr J H Houldsworth's bl c Bushby Park, by Hampton—Sunshine, 4 years, 7st 12lbs Loates..... 2
Mr R Greenhalgh's b c Roy Neil, by Kendal—Sylvia, 4 years, 7st 11lbs, Chandley..... 3

The winner started at 5 to 2 against in a field of seven and won by a length.

(Winner trained by R. Sherwood, Jun.)

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

The Stewards' Cup, value 300 sovs., part in specie (given from the race fund), added to a handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; h. ft.; winners of a handicap after the publication of the weights 4lbs., of one value 200 sovs. 7 lbs., of one value 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 3 sovs. T. Y. C.

Mr H Milner's ch f Medora, by Bend Or—Agneta, Huxtable..... 1
M Edmond Blanc's ch c Marly, by Energy—Modest Martha White..... 2
Mr E Hobson's br h Quebec, by Canadian—Vesper, Calder 3

Nineteen horses started, and the winner, whose price was a hundred to six, got home three lengths in front of Marly.

(Winner trained at Mewmarket by T. Jennings, Jun.)

THE GOODWOOD STADES.

The goodwood stakes (Handicap) of 20 sovs, each, 10ft, or 5 if declared; with 300 sovs. added; the second to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes. Two miles and a-half. JUNE 26.

.....b f Red Eyes, by Goggles—Miss Florry, Barrett..... 1
H R H the Prince of Wales' b or br f The Vigil, by Ben Battle—Vesper Bradford..... 2
Mr C W Lea's b c Wrong Course, by Robert the Devil—North Star T Loates..... 3

Won from a field of eight starters easily. Red Eyes started at the odds of one hundred to eight, being the absolute outsidor of the party.

THE GOODWOOD CUP.

The Goodwood cup, value 300 sovs., added to a subscription of 20sovs each, h. ft.; half the sweepstakes to the second. Two miles and a-half.

Mr J B Barton's ch h Barmecide, by Barcaldine—La Trapp Barrett..... 1
Mr G P Shruti's br c Insurance, by beauclerc—Accident, Cannon..... 2
.....b c Bithynian, by Barcaldine—Bithya..... 0

Barmecide won by six lengths from four others. The odds against him at starting were four to one.—*Asian.*

The new Princess of Bulgaria, a Vienna Correspondent learns, holds Court in the most solemn manner of bygone days. At a simple reception at the palace she appeared preceded by the Court Marshal, and wearing a gold-embroidered white faille dress with the star and ribbon of the Alexander Order. A train five yards long in crimson velvet fell from her shoulders, and on it was embroidered the Bulgarian lion. Two young noblemen from the military school bore the train. She also wore the tiara she received from the Prince. The Prince and Princess seated themselves on a throne while the invited guests, the Ministers, and envoys walked past. M. Stambuloff remained standing at the side of the throne smiling at the scene, in which some of the former Ministers did not appear.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

THE HIGH SCHOOL'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the Rules framed for this year's cricket competition by the Executive Committee of the Bombay High School's Athletic Association:—

1. The competition shall be open annually to all schools belonging to the Association, and any schools that may hereafter join it. Each school shall be represented by a team of eleven of its members.

[All competitors must be *bona fide* students of each school at the time when the competition takes place and their names must have been on the school register on the 1st of July. No pupil above 19 years of age on July 1st shall be allowed to appear in the competition.]

2. Each school desirous of competing shall give notice of such desire to the Honorary Secretaries of the Association on or before the last day of June in each year.

[All entries to be made through the Head Master, or other authorized representative, of each school, who shall certify that the conditions of age and attendance have been complied with in the case of the teams selected under rule 4.]

3. The Executive Committee shall draw the competing schools in ties on the Bagnall-Wild system. [See Appendix.]

4. Immediately after each draw, the Secretaries shall notify to each school the name of the school it is drawn against and the date and ground on which the tie is to be played. Within three days of the date fixed for playing off the tie each school shall send to the secretaries two copies of the full names of its selected team and reserves, one of which shall be sent to each opponent.

5. The committee shall appoint or approve Umpires for all the matches, but such Umpires shall not in any way be connected with either of the competing schools.

[If from any unforseen cause one or both the Umpires appointed be unable to officiate, the competing schools shall jointly elect a person or persons to fill their place. If they cannot agree, the officiating Umpire, if there be one, shall decide; if there be none the matter shall be again referred to the Committee.]

6. Previous to the commencement of the match, the Umpires shall fix the time for drawing the stumps, and in the event of the match not being played out, it shall be decided on the first innings. The Umpires may, light and weather being favourable, extend the time for drawing the stumps, if in their opinion, by so doing the first innings may be completed. Drawn games or ties shall be played off on such dates as the Committee shall from time to time appoint.

On all points of fact connected with the play, the decision of the Umpires shall be final.

7. The respective ties may be commenced at any hour arranged between the competing schools. Unless otherwise mutually agreed, the contest in the preliminary rounds shall be a half-day match, wickets being pitched at two o'clock punctually, with a quarter of an hour's grace. The team not ready to commence play to be deemed to have lost the match, unless the Umpires shall, for some reasonable cause, extend the time.

8. The competitions in the semi-final ties to be whole day matches of 6 hours; but in the final tie the two innings shall be played out, and for this purpose the Committee shall fix upon two days or more if necessary.

9. Any school refusing or failing to play the school against which it has been drawn, on the day and ground fixed by the Committee, without reasonable cause for so doing, shall be adjudged, to have lost the match.

10. Notice of the result of each match, with a fair copy of the score sheet with bowling analysis of both sides, shall be sent by each school to the Secretaries, within three days of the date on which the match was played.

11. Protests and appeals must be formally lodged by the Head Master or authorized representative of the school with the Secretaries within two days after playing the match to which they relate, and within the like period written notification of such protest shall be sent by the protesting school to the representative of the opposing school. The school lodging the protest shall deposit Rs. 5 with the Secretaries, which deposit will be forfeited if the protest be unsustained.

Any school which on protest is disqualified by the Committee shall be deemed to have lost its match to the school it was drawn against unless that school also has been disqualified, when both will retire from the contest.

APPENDIX.

The Bagnall-Wild system of drawing.—The draw shall be conducted in the following manner:—Each competitor's name shall be written on a separate paper, and these shall be placed in a bowl or hat, drawn out one by one at random, and copied on a list in the order in which they have been drawn. When the number of competitors is 4, 8, 16, or any higher power of 2, they shall meet in pairs, in the order in which they stand. When the number of competitors is not a power of 2, there shall be byes in the firstround. The number of byes shall be equal to the difference between the number of competitors and the next higher power of 2; and the number of pairs that shall meet in the first round shall be equal to the difference in the number of competitors and the next lower power of 2. The byes, if even in number, shall be divided, as the names are drawn, in equal proportion at the top and bottom of the list, above and below the pairs; if uneven in number there shall be one more bye at the bottom than at the top.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—JULY 25.

Stewart, Lt-Col Bengal, Seaforth High, on duty. from Ferozepore.

JULY 28.

Raymond, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty.
Davis, Lt, Bo, 3rd I H C, on leave, from Ellickpur.

JULY 29.

Hobson, Lt, Bengal, R A, from leave, from England.
Anderson, Major, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Barnard, Col, Bengal, 2nd R M Fus, from leave, from England.

JULY 30.

Lewis, Vety-Lt, Bo, A V D, on leave.
Warsing Lt, Bengal, 1st Sikhs, on duty, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES—JULY 28.

Faunce, Lt, Ms, 1st Lancers, on leave, to England.

JULY 29.

Hobson, Lt, Bengal, R A, to rejoin, to Peshawur.

JULY 30.

Barnard, Col, Bengal, 2nd R M Fus, off leave, to Cownpore.

JULY 31.

Lewis, Vety-Lt, Bo, A W D, off leave, to Poona.
Cracroft, Capt, Bengal, I S C, to rejoin, to Agra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st August.
BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Cooperage at 7 o'clock this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major and Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st August.

1. To-day at 6-30 p.m. there will be a Regimental Committee Meeting at the Fort Head Quarters.
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25 pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Friday, 4th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
3. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next the 5th inst. Class can be fired. Firing begins at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

2nd Battn, 4th Goorkha Rifles—Lieut R E A Hamilton, Royal Scots Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Wing Officer on probation.

The following officers of the Staff Corps having passed the examination are qualified for appointment on the regimental, general and personal Staff of the Army:—Lieut-Col O'M Creagh, V C, Captains E S Hastings, D S O, G F N Tinley, and Brt-Major R H Twigg, R H Light, E R Hartigan, and Brt-Major C J W Grant, V C, E F Wood, C V F Townshend, H F Holland, S M Mason, Lieuts G deS DeLisle, C H F Binstead, J P Barnes, and H St G Thomas.

The undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officers having passed an examination in Army Signalling at the Kasauli hnd Poona Central Schools according to the prescribed tests are qualified for the appointments named:—Lt A R Radcliffe, 1st Bn Devonshire Regt; Lt A G Fraser, 2nd Bn K O S B's; 2nd Lt F W Moffit, 2nd Bn Essex Regt; Lt E V O Hewett, 1st Bn W Kent Regt; Lt G C Rigby, 2nd Bn Wiltshire Regt; Lt H J Thackeray, 2nd Bn Highland L I; Lt A V L Wood, 5th R I Regt Lancers; Lt M McNeill, 2nd Arg and Suthd Highlanders; Capt A E Whistler, 2nd Bengal L I; Lt A W Pennington, 9th Bengal Lancers; Lt E N Obbard 10th Bengal Infantry; Lt J Gaisford, 25th Bengal Infantry; Lt E S Hall, 30th Bengal Infantry; Lt E D Money, 1-1st Gurkha Rifles; Lt H C Sandford, 1st Punjab Infantry; Lt A F Ferguson, Davies 3rd Sikh Infantry—Corpl W Rotherford 2nd Dragoon Gds; Corpl J Barnett 2nd Dragoon Gds; Corpl J Phillips 11th Hussars; Corpl F Jones 11th Hussars; Lce-Cpl H Tibbal, 16th Lancers; Bom J Kennedy, No 9 M B R A; Bom F Thomson, No 3 M B R A; Bom J F Martin, No 5 Coy Wn Dn, R A; Bom H F Ayres, No 12 Coy Wn Dn, R A; Lce-Sergt H F Fletcher, 2nd Bn, R W Surrey Regt; Corpl F Corner, 1st Bn Bedford Regt; Lce-Cpl P Jenkins, 1st Bn E Lanc Regt; Lce-Cpl W Keen, 1st Bn E Surrey Regt; Lce-Cpl C Bowley, 2nd Bn Border Regt; Lce-Cpl A Wookey, 1st Bn Hampshire Regt; Lce-Cpl F Chilton, 2nd Bn Ox L I; Corpl E Hayward, 2nd Bn Essex Regt; Lce-Cpl D Warner, 2nd Bn Derbyshire Regt; Lce-Cpl F Neighbour, 1st Bn R West K; Corpl T Ferns, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; Corpl J Fallon, 2nd Bn Highland L I; Lce-Corpl A Stephen, 1st Bn Gordon H; Corpl R Miller, 2nd Bn Arg & Suthd Hdrs; Lce-Cpl W Olden, 2nd Bn Arg and Suthd Hdrs; Ag-Corpl C Cross, 3rd Bn Rifle Brigade; Lce-Cpl J Quarton, 2nd Bn West York Regt; Bomb J Baker, No 5 M B R A; Bomb T Cooper, No 16 Coy Wn Dn, R A; Corpl J C Ball, 2nd Bn Middx Regt; Lce-Cpl H Jones, 2nd Bn Middx Regt; Lce-Cpl A Doyle, 2nd Bn R Dublin Fs.—Assistant instructors.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut:—2nd Lieut A F Dalzel, Devon Regt; C H Elgee, Bedfordshire Regt.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England:—Royal Horse Artillery—Major A E Duthy, "A" Battery, for 5½ months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—1st Battn 2nd Gurkha Rifles—Surgn-Lieut-Col A McM Paterson, to Mussoorie, on private affairs.

With the approval of Government, the Commdr-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—Col J Cook, 39th Sikhs, to officiate as Col on the Staff, Delhi, vice Col Handcock, on leave.

The Commdr-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

1st Battn Royal Irish Fusiliers—Lieut I E R Brush, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion, vice Jenkins, who vacates on obtaining 12 months' leave to England.

2nd Battn Royal Sussex Regt—Lieut W L Osborn, who has qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster, to be Acting Paymaster of the Battalion, vice Burne proceeding Home on promotion.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut G A Becher, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squadron Officer on probation, vice Wimberley, promoted Squadron Commander sub pro tem.

11th Bengal Lancers—Lieut H Coape-Smith, supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Sqdn Officer, vice Bird wood, seconded for employment as Adjutant, Viceroy's Body-Guard.

13th Bengal Lancers—Lieut H H Cobbs, supernumerary on the establishment of the 18th Bengal Lancers to be Squadron Officer, vice Brandreth, seconded for employment in the Remount Dept.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Leander, 1 8 tons, Captain T. Robson sailed yesterday for Karachi in ballast.

THE s. s. Telbridge, 1,336 tons, Captain J Cowie, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE s. s. Tanjore, 1402 tons, Captaid C. H. Barron cleared yesterday for Aden Jedda &c., with a general cargo.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,495 tons, Captain F Ausaldo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (8th July) via Singapore and Penang, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

THE s. s. Imaum, 2,705 tons, Captain S. C. Penberthy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (8th July) with a cargo of 5,001 tons coals. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's ss Vindobona, 2,688 tons, Captain P. Mersa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe (23th June) with a general cargo the following passengers:—Mr. F Kubnerks. Mr T Stalker, Mr Sabler, Mr Staeblen, and 16 deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31	Vindobana s	Mersa	Kobe, June 28.
	Bormida s	Ansaldo	Hongkong, July 8.
	Imaum s	Penberthy	Newport, July 8.
	Karagola s	Robertson	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	Leander s	Robson	Karachi.
	Felbridge s	Cowie	Moulmein.

The steamer Tanjore, Captain Barron, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden, Jedda. &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Assam, for Aden.
" Mecca, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Ethelaida, for Marseilles.
" Vindobana, for Trieste, &c.

KARACHI.

July. ARRIVALS.
18 Kapurthala s....Livingstone....Persian Gulf
19 Inchisla s.....Halliwell.....Colombo
Pemba s.....Rothwell.....Bombay
20 Locksley Hall s.Collin.....Liverpool via Bombay
Venetia s.....Crawford.....Jeddah via Aden
Niagara s.....McConochie....Liverpool
21 Karagola s.....Robertson.....Bombay
24 Rowtor s.....Ballemi.....Massowah
Iran s.....Delarghy.....Cardiff
Pondo s.....Hall.....Delagoa Bay
Worcester.....Morice.....Port Natal

July. DEPARTURES.
17 Edenbridge s....Reynolds.....Antwerp
City of Dundee s.Halley.....Liverpool
18 Ehrenfels s.....Warckmeister.Bombay
19 Tuskar s.....Deacon.....Hull
Leander s.....Robson.....Bombay
Kapurthala s.....Livingstone..Bombay
20 Kt of St George s.Bevis.....Hull
Pemba s.....Rothwell.....Persian Gulf
Venetia s.....Crawford.....Bombay
22 Karagola s.....Robertson.....Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Steamer Inchisla, Halliwell, W Cooper & Co, for Hamburg
" Lockeley Hall, Collin, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Niagara, McConochie, W Cooper & Co, for Bombay
" Rowter, Ballemi, Sanday Patrick & Co, for Port Said for orders
" Iran, Delarghy, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool
" Pondo, Hall, Sanday Patrick & Co, for Port Said for orders
" Worcester, Morice, Ralli Brothers, for Port Said for orders

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
25 Loodiana s.....Withers.....Bombay, July 13.
Chelydra s.....Cass.....Hongkong, July 11
26 Patna s.....Kendall.....Bombay, June 30
Sultan s.....Collin.....Joddah, July 6
Dunera s.....Smith.....London, June 20
Kohinur s.....Sandilands...Colombo, July 13

DEPARTURE.
July 26.—Steamer Ethiopia.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 18TH TO 24TH JULY.)

EXPORTS.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—165 bales cotton, 185 cwts cotton unpressed, 35 cwts wool unpressed, 4,000 cwts gingelly seed, 2 cwts rice, 605 cwts barley, and 285 corges skins.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—255 cwts cotton unpressed, 586 cwts wool unpressed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, &c, 303 cwts barley, 349 corges skins, and 3,000 lbs tea.

Almora s, (Bombay)—339 cwts cotton unpressed, and 970 cwts wheat.

Pemba s, (Bombay)—99 cwts rice, and 13 cwts mutter.

Ataka s, (Mandalay)—1,200 cwts cotton, and 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, 64,006 cwts wheat, 376 corges skins, and 461 corges hide.

Burdon s, (Amsterdam)—34,552 cwts wheat.

Slingsby s, (Hull)—24,000 cwts rapeseed, 60,958 cwts wheat, 4,000 cwts mutter.

IMPORTS.

Braunfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—13 cwts steel.

Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—720 pieces grey goods (Foreign), and 254 pieces prints (Foreign).

Congo s, (Hull)—300 pieces grey goods (Foreign).

Ehrenfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—400 pieces prints (Foreign), 3,051 cwts iron bar, and 1,510 cwts steel.

City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—1,500 pieces white goods (Foreign).

Simla s, (Bombay)—7,100 pieces grey goods (Indian).

Leander s, (London)—34 pieces prints (foreign), 380 cwts copper, and 20 cwts yellow metal.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—6,796 pieces grey goods (foreign), 24,018 pieces grey goods (Indian), 18,484 pieces white goods (foreign), 8,473 pieces prints (foreign), 25 pieces prints (Indian), 700 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 46,600 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 1,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (Indian).

Pemba s, (Bombay)—1,119 pieces grey goods (foreign), 5,605 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,694 pieces white goods (foreign), 4,461 pieces prints (foreign), 2,500 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 6,300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign), and 800 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian).

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—67,531 pieces grey goods 23,109 pieces white goods (foreign), 23,109 pieces prints (foreign), 634 cwts iron, &c., 300 cwts copper, 233 cwts yellow, metal, and 118 tons coke.

Niagara s. (Liverpool)—24,318 pieces grey goods, 2,891 pieces (foreign), 1,370 pieces prints (foreign), 500 cwts iron bar, &c, and 385 cwts steel.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 1.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice PARSONS.)

Short Causes.

1893—Ardesir, H and D—Goculdas Soobanmull and another vs Damodhar Hemondas and another—Little, S N and B.

189-93—Ardesir H and D—Goculdas Soobunmull and another vs Balkisondas Thakurdas—Little, S N and B.

207-93—Wadia and G—Hurivalubdas Balgowandas vs Kharwa Dowjee Bhoja and others—Mansuklal D and J and D and F.

237-93—Framjee and M—Lawrence Augustus Watkins vs Soorajee Jorajee.

238-93—Thakurdas D and C—Mahomedbhoy Bhaloo and another vs Piera Dewjee.

276-93—In person—Lukhamsy Nupoo and others vs Ruttonsi Korsi and others.

277-93—In person—Beermull Bhima and others vs Sha Gokerda Poonja and others—Wadia and G.

295-93—Payne, G and S—Jorra Lalla and others vs Nursoo Sybo and another—In person.

296-93—Payne, G and S—Boodra Goda and others vs Buldeo Dipnarayen.

303-93—Bicknell, M and M—Cooverjee Merwanjee vs Mahomedbhoy Amecroodin.

304-93—Bicknell, M and M—Bhoccandas Vizbhoocandas Mowjee Ruttonsey and others.

312-93—Chalk, W and S—Munjee Nathoobhoy and another vs Damodhar Soonderdas—Tyabjee and D.

317-93—Bicknell, M and M—Nuseydas Currumchnnd vs K ar shedjee Sorabjee and another—Ardesir, H and D To Vary Commissioner's Report.

275-84—Little, S, N and B—Kunkobai vs Panalal Poonumchand—Ardesir, H and D—Part Heard. Postponed Long Causes.

657-92—Shamrao and P—Bapuji Nusserwanji Vacha Ghandy vs Dinbai and another—Baikrishna and P and K D Shroff.

674-92—In person—Vithabai vs Namdin Oomaji and others.

69-93—Pestonjee R and K—Hormusjee Manockjee Padsha vs Bai Jaijee—Bhaishunker and K.

425-92—Ardesir, H and D—Ayoob Hajee Abdool Rehman vs Abdulla Hajee Ahmed and others—Payne, G and S.

432-91—Pestonjee R and K—Shapoorjee Jeewajee vs Nanabhoy Framjee and others—Little, S, N and B A H and D, N and H, and K D Shroff.

412-92—M N Saklatwalla—Ahmedbhoy Hikabhoy and another vs Mulla Ebrahim Shaik Abdullabhoy and others—M H Khan.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits For Hearing and Final Disposal.

Edgelow and G—for Petitioner—In the Matter of Act 31 of 1858 and in the matter of Damodherdas Vunmalidas, an Adjudged Lunatic—Bai Vajibai—Petitioner. Posponed Long Causes.

67-93—Brown and M—John Morton Breman and others vs Narandas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.

209-93—Edgelow and G—Merwanjee Hormusjee vs Awabai and others—Thakurdas D and C, and Payne, G and S.

For Further directions on Commissioner's Special Report.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Motee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and others—K D Shroff and M H Khan.

302-92—Chalk, W and S—Purshotum Narayandas vs Moreshwar Narayen and another—H S Dikshit.

440-92—H S Dikshit—Anundrao Narayen and another vs Purshotum Narayen and others—Chalk W and S.

634-92—In person—A pauper—Rozai Manuel de Souza vs Ragoonath Babajee and others—V M Pukwasa.

236-92—Chalk, W and S—Anundrao Vithal Varadi vs Boodra Mula and others—Janardhan and A, and Payne, G and S.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered.....	51	86	48	13	46	76	42	53
Monday, July 31	0	46	0	40	0	30	0	81
Total..	55	32	48	53	47	06	43	44
Total fall to 31st July 1892	43	80	39	45	37	36	37	27
Total fall from 1st JULY 1st	65	44	52	24	52	61	46	65

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

NOTICES.

FOR COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL Throat and Lung DISEASES.

As an emergency medicine, a safeguard for children, an ever-ready remedy to be relied upon in cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping-cough, influenza, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has no equal in pharmacy.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

Wholesale Depots:—Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street Calcutta. H. E. Bode & Sons, opposite Bombay Bank 6, Green St, Bombay.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar,
Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED,
LONDON & PARIS.

CHAMPAGNE
CLOS ST-URBAIN

Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.
Edmond Besserat
PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

TRADE MARK
CURE YOURSELF!
Ask your Druggist for a bottle of Big G. The only *non-poisonous* remedy for all the unnatural discharges and private diseases of men and the debilitating weakness peculiar to women. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor.
The Universal American Cure.
Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

SCIATIC, and other MALTED GOODS. BELTS.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN
PRICES:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, and 21/-.
Double, 26/-, 30/-, and 38/6.
Patent LEVER TRUSS
(*No Steel in Band.*)
Effective and light. Equally comfortable in an erect or reclining position.
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN
Consultations, Descriptive Circular, and Price List free.
J. WHITE & CO., Ltd.,
228, Piccadilly, London, England. Est. 50 Years.
All genuine goods bear our name stamped on them.

VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.
Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.
J. VIAL, Chemist, 14, Rue Victor Hugo, Lyons, France.
KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

OUR SALE
Is now proceeding
CATALOGUES SENT FREE.
LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY,
BOMBAY.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA	For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Agents, Bombay—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO SPEND SO MUCH OF IT STABBING AT AN INK WELL WITH A FICKLE AND PERVERSE STEEL PEN.

The writing of the future will be done with the Fountain Pen. The preacher wants

NOTICES.

ALL ILLNESSES

for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession

Awarded various Medals

Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia**, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

LE PERDRIEL'S

Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S

THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER

None other allowed in the Hospitals

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **LE PERDRIEL & Cie, Paris**

Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and a powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), [illegible] Richelieu

VERITABLE RICORD'S

CAPSULES

of Copaiba & tar

These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS

WHOLESALE: **J. FERRÉ, Successor to Favrot, Brou and Aroud**

Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu, PARIS

THE BEST

of Anti-Bilious Remedies

Dr GUILLIÉ'S

Elixir & Pills

have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixir and Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

Wholesale: PAUL GAGE, M.D. 9, rue de Grenelle-St-Germain, Paris.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.

Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

Dr GIBERT'S

Depuratory iodorised

DRAGÉES & SYRUP

AUGENDRE, chemist, Maisons-Laffitte (Paris)

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

BLANCARD'S

CELEBRATED PILLS,

OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,

Are the best remedy.

BLANCARD & Co, 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.

And all good Chemists.

FRANCK'S GRAINS OF HEALTH

CONSTIPATION! HEADACHE! CONGESTION!

The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY

Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale, LEROY, 81, Rue des Petits-Champs, Paris

ASTHMA & CATARRH

CURED BY THE

Cigarettes Espic

Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.

Madras: Barrie & Co; *Bombay*: Kemp & Co; *Calcutta*: Dumaine

WHOLESALE: PARIS, **J. ESPIC**, 20, rue Saint-Lazare, 20

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wholesale and Indenting Agents: KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE,

MANUFACTURED BY

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,

STUTTGART, HOF PIANOFORTE FABRIK (COURT PIANOFORTE MAKERS).

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1781.

ONE HUNDRED AND TEN YEARS AGO.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTE

HAS a SOLID IRON FRAME Cast in ONE PIECE, including the Bridge extending over the pin plank. It has an OVERSTRUNG SCALE, the improved system of dampers and a perfect check repeating action, which never fails.

The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT, are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.

Cash Rs. 875

HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM ... ... { For 12 months. ... ... Rs. 79 per month. For 24 months. ... ... „ 42 do.

EXTRAS.

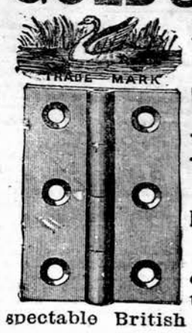
Zinc-lined Packing Case ... ... Rs. 25 | Woolen Cover ... ... Rs. 15

Revolving Piano Stool... ... ... „ 18 | Set of Crystal Insulators ... ... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

To the Sole Agents—MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY and POONA.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,

WROUGHT IRON HINGES

ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

COD LIVER EXTRACT

in WINE and SUGAR-PILLS

PREPARED BY

Dr VIVIEN of PARIS

VERY AGREEABLE TO TAKE

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST NAUSEATING TASTE

AND CONTAINING ALL THE ACTIVE MEDICINAL PROPERTIES EXISTANT IN COD LIVER OIL.

BOTH THE PREPARATIONS ARE LARGELY USED IN PRIVATE PRACTICE AND IN THE HOSPITALS IN

ENGLAND, FRANCE, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, BRAZIL MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, etc.

one tablespoonful of wine, or two sugar-pills, are equal to one tablespoonful of the best Cod Liver Oil

Each bottle of the genuine Dr VIVIEN'S WINE bears on the neck the stamps of the "Union des Fabricants".

Sold by all chemists

WHOLESALE: **G. POPP, PARIS**

Schweitzer's COCOATINA *The Best and Purest COCOA*

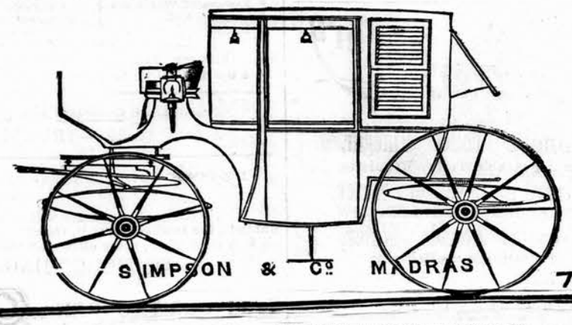
ESTABLD. **SIMPSON & CO.,** 1849.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.



CIRCULAR OR ANGULAR FRONTED BROUGHAM.

To seat 4. Completed in best style.

CLOTH and MOROCCO LINING.

Price, Bombay..... Rs. 1,360, nett.

„ Coupés .... „ 1,260, „

201, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS

PEARS

SOAP MAKERS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

To HER MAJESTY

The Queen

and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS The

Prince of Wales.

PUBLIC HEALTH. DAILY REGULATIONS.

HUDSON'S LEAVES NO SMELL

SAFE GUARDS FOR HEALTH.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

KITCHEN.

HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

NURSERY.

The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

SPARKLING GLASS.

Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

SCOURING.

Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home

USE **HUDSON'S** SOAP

A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the clothes a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c. as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

THE PRIZE MEDAL, DUBLIN EXHIBITION 1893.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY,

The Cream of Old Irish Whisky.

Pure, Mild and Mellow, Delicious and very Wholesome. Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY

THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.

KINAHAN & CO., LD.,

GUILDFORD STREET, LAMBETH, LONDON.

Export Agents:

JOSEPH LEETE & SONS,

36, ST. MARY-AT-HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SUPPORT ROYAL PATRONAGE

BY PURCHASING

PEEK, FREAN & CO.'S BISCUITS AND CAKES.

Illustration of P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN with hard inner Soldered Lid, which can be removed without spoiling the Tin, by means of the Instrument enclosed in each tin.

For Sea Voyages, P. F. & Co.'s PATENT EXPORT TIN is specially recommended. No extra charge for the Inner Soldered Lid.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

(1879, etc.) FROM

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
H.M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
H.M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H.M. THE QUEEN-REGENT OF SPAIN.
H.M. THE KING OF SERVIA.
H.M. THE KING OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE ROYAL OF GREECE.
H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF BULGARIA.
H.R.H. THE GRAND DUKE OF BADEN.
H.R.H. THE LATE DUKE OF AOSTA (EX-KING OF SPAIN).
H.H. THE KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF MADAGASCAR.
H.M. THE KING OF SIAM.

20 Medals.

PEEK, FREAN & CO. have received **more than three times as many Royal Appointments** as have been accorded, to the best of their knowledge, to **any other house in the World** in their line of business.

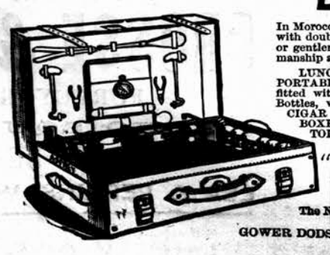
SPECIALITIES IN BISCUITS: Oswego, Coffee Rusks, Derby and Bengal Nuts.

By APPOINTMENT to H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES.

ASPREY'S

166, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W

UNRIVALLED DRESSING BAGS



In Morocco, Russia, Black or Brown Leather, Pigskin, or Crocodile Skin, with double action Patent locks, and containing everything that a lady or gentleman can require for the toilet, each article of the best workmanship and most exquisitely finished.

LUNCHEON AND PICNIC BASKETS, HUNTING LUNCH CASES, PORTABLE CANTEENS. SMOKING ROOM TABLES AND TRAYS, fitted with good Lemon Squeezer and Stands for SODA and SELTZER Bottles, with patent "JANITOR" action to lock the Spirit Bottles. CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES AND CABINETS, DESPATCH BOXES, WRITING CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES, TOILET SETS, Nail Instrument Cases, Glove Boxes, &c., &c.

"Anyone who wants a Dressing Bag turns naturally to ASPREY'S; there one may be sure of seeing all the new improvements."—WORLD.

The New Illustrated Catalogue will be sent free on application to

GOWER DODSON & Co., Bombay Agency, 7, Bank Street, Fort.

AVOID IMPURE WATER!!!

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S WORLD FAMED **FILTERS**

WORKS—MANCHESTER.

FREEMAN'S

TRADE MARK

REJECT SUBSTITUTES

Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CHLORODYNE.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

BLAIR'S

GOUT

RHEUMATIS

SCIATICA

LUMBAGO

NEURALGIA

Gout & Rheumatic

The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

PILLS.

Printed and published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs THACKER, SPINK & Co.